

Volume 91

PAUL CURLEY IN HIT-RUN CASE

Right of Mayor's Son to Drive Suspended

Registrar Says He Struck Youth and Drove On

Charged with leaving the scene of an accident without identifying himself, Paul G. Curley, son of Mayor Curley, lost yesterday his right to drive an automobile in this State. It was suspended by Registrar of Motor Vehicles Morgan T. Ryan, after investigation of an accident on Neponset av, Dorchester, on the night of March 24.

At the same time, the registrar suspended the license of J. Walter Quinn of Dorchester, State-st bond trader, who was sitting beside Curley and therefore was legally in charge of the car. Curley's license to operate had expired at the time of the accident. He was driving the car owned by his sister, Mary.

Says Curley at Fault

Inspector J. L. Dwyer in his investigation found that Curley was at fault for driving on the left side of the road and for trying to pass a street car on the left. George Smith, 16, of 35 Mt Ida road, Dorchester, was stealing a ride on this street car, the inspector reported, and the car driven by Curley struck him on the leg. The Curley car then struck the fender of another car, he said.

This is the report of the inspector:

"The Curley auto was proceeding outbound on Neponset av in the outbound car rails at a speed of about 3 miles per hour, following an outbound trolley car, about 15 feet in the rear. Paul G. Curley, who is unlicensed, admitted to me that he was driving but was accompanied by J. Walter Quinn, a licensed operator, who was sitting beside him. About at the intersection of Chickatawbut st the Curley auto swung to the left to pass the trolley on that side. At about the same time the Curley car changed its course to the left of the road. George Smith, who was stealing a ride on the left rear step of this trolley, jumped off and to keep his balance ran with it for a short distance; then, after recovering himself, Smith veered toward the westerly or left sidewalk, still running.

"As Smith turned toward the sidewalk the Curley auto, still in motion, struck him on the calf of the left



PAUL CURLEY

leg with the right front end of the bumper. As a result of this impact Smith was thrown back onto the radiator with sufficient force to dislodge the radiator cap and ornament which fell to the ground. Smith was then pitched forward to the ground, landing on his hands and knees, then rolling over on his back. Smith picked himself up and in a dazed condition walked a few steps to the westerly sidewalk.

Struck Another Car

"Without waiting to ascertain the extent of Smith's injuries, Curley shifted gears and immediately pulled away from the left curb where he had stopped in his attempt to avoid hitting this boy. In his hurry to get away, the left front fender of Curley's car struck and slightly damaged the left front fender of a Hupmobile sedan that was parked at the easterly curb headed inbound at the scene of this accident.

"The owner and operator of this car, George Ramsdell, was seated in his car and had a clear unobstructed view of all that took place and on getting out of his car to see what damage was done to his fender took the registration number of the Curley car as it faded from sight in the direction of Quincy. He also found the radiator ornament that was knocked off when Smith was struck. The Curley car stopped at the scene only long enough for Smith to pick himself up and get out of the road.

"Smith and his chums were stealing a ride on the rear of this trolley car and were on their way to the roller skating rink on Gallivan boulevard when this happened.

"There were three on the front seat of Curley's car and one in the rumble seat."

The persons interviewed in connection with the registrar's report were: Curley, Quinn and Ramsdell, Fred Clauss, 14 Rosseter st, Dorchester; Valentine Murphy, 307 Hancock st, Dorchester; John G. Burns, 58 Barry st, Dorchester; George E. Smith, the victim, and Dr J. Meehan, 279 Bowdoin st, Dorchester.

RYAN SAYS MAYOR'S SON HIT AND RAN

Paul Curley Struck Boy With Car, He Reports

Registrar of Motor Vehicles Morgan T. Ryan yesterday announced, as a result of an investigation by one of his inspectors, that he has suspended the right of Paul G. Curley, son of Mayor Curley, to operate a motor vehicle as a result of having left the scene of an accident, according to the registrar, without identifying himself.

Takes Number of Car

"Without waiting to ascertain the extent of Smith's injuries, Curley shifted his gears and immediately pulled away from the left curb where he had stopped in his attempt to avoid hitting this boy. In his hurry to get away, the left front fender of Curley's car struck and slightly damaged the left front fender of a Hupmobile sedan that was parked at the westerly curb headed inbound at the scene of this accident.

"The owner and operator of this car, George Ramsdell, was seated in his car and had a clear unobstructed view of all that took place, and on getting out of his car to see what damage was done to his fender took the registration number of the Curley car as it faded from sight in the direction of Quincy. He also found the Pierce Arrow radiator ornament that was knocked off when Smith was struck.

Suspend Quinn's License, Too

"The Curley car stopped at the scene long enough for Smith to pick himself up and get out of the road. Smith and his chums were stealing a ride on the rear of this trolley car, and were on their way to the roller skating rink on Gallivan boulevard when this occurred. There were three on the front seat of Curley's car and one in the rumble seat."

The persons interviewed in connection with the registrar's report were young Curley, Quinn, Ramsdell, Fred Clauss, 14 Rosseter street, Dorchester, Valentine Murphy, 307 Hancock street, Dorchester, John G. Burns, 58 Barry street, Dorchester, George E. Smith, the victim, and Dr. John Meehan of 279 Bowdoin street, Dorchester.

According to Registrar Ryan, young Curley's license had expired. The license, Ryan reported further, of J. Walter Quinn, who was legally in charge of the car at the time of the accident, was suspended.

HERALD

4/1/33

POST

MAYOR DEVISES PAY CUT PLAN

5 P.C. Reduction for Workers up to \$1000—25 P.C. For \$5000 and Over

\$5,100,000 SAVING
SEEN IN SCHEDULE

Salary reductions ranging from 5 to 25 per cent of the annual compensation of 18,587 city and county employees await announcement by Mayor Curley as soon as the Parkman bill granting him control of all salaries is enacted by the Legislature.

A saving of \$5,100,000 in payroll disbursements or 14 per cent of the aggregate 1932 municipal and county payrolls, including the school and police departments, will be obtained by reductions affecting every person listed on current payrolls.

MAYOR WILL BE CUT

Unless the mayor revises his schedule employees receiving compensation at the rate of \$1000 or less per year will be cut 5 per cent while those who are paid \$5000 and over will be reduced 25 per cent., including the mayor who receives \$20,000.

Enforcement of the decision to reduce employees in the lowest salary bracket will hit workers at the City Hospital, scrubwomen, messengers and workers at Long Island Hospital.

There are comparatively few of the total employees of the city and county who will be called upon to lose 5 per cent. of their compensation. The majority of the workers are included in

the salary brackets which will be scaled downward either 10 or 15 per cent.

It is intended to apply the 10 per cent. cut to all salaries from \$1000 to \$2000. This will hit the laborers in various departments and other workers whose basic daily wage is \$5.

In the third bracket relating to salaries from \$2000 to \$4000, a 15 per cent. cut will be made. This slash will hit practically all of the school teachers who receive either the maximum salary permitted or who have served enough years to approach the maximum.

The 20 per cent. cut will affect salaries ranging from \$4000 to \$5000 and numerically, the list of employees to be affected is not large.

Above \$5000 the reduction of 25 per cent will cut heavily into the high salaries of department heads. It will include the \$12,000 wage of Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of schools, affect the assistant superintendents and principal supervisory officials and will cut into the \$10,000 salary of Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman.

In the police department the highest percentage of reduction will slash the compensation of Commissioner Hultman, \$8000, and Superintendent Crowley, \$7000.

The total reduction which will accrue from the enforcement of a 25 per cent. cut will run into large figures because the individual cut will be many times the loss to be suffered by employees receiving from \$1000 to \$2000.

FEARS CONFIRMED

No official announcement of the schedule which he has prepared has been made by the mayor, but the high-salaried officials who have been devoting themselves assiduously to attempting to learn the mayor's decision received information yesterday which confirmed their fears.

In connection with the pending salary revision the finance commission is preparing to advise Mayor Curley that the services of upwards of 150 more temporary employees in various departments are not considered to be necessary to the proper functioning of these departments.

It was admitted last night that James E. Maguire, institutions commissioner, will again be made a direct target by the commission. His management of Long Island Hospital was raked from many angles in a recent report which preceded the dismissal of former Superintendent Henry A. Higgins and the commission will again level its battery of criticism at Maguire.

LARGE STAFF RETAINED

He has persisted, according to the commission, in retaining the personnel at Long Island which is held to be about twice the number actually required. Maguire informed Mayor Curley in answer to the first attack of the finance commission that he was about to reduce the number of employees at the island. Late yesterday afternoon commission investigators declared that no reduction had occurred.

In addition to demanding the discharge of 50 or more at the island, the commission will take issue with the claims of the assessors that the services of 80 temporary employees are necessary in that department.

Other than the assessing and institutions department, the number of temporary employees in other departments does not appear to warrant any action.

With the matter of temporary workers disposed of the commission will devote attention to the necessity of retaining the present number of permanent employees in the department. Heads of departments have been asked to specify what character of work and the amount of it which is performed by subordinates.

The commission has formulated no policy about unnecessary permanent employees but some reductions are certain to be recommended.

Tentative Schedule For City Salary Cuts

The tentative scale for salary reductions affecting the city of Boston payroll follows:

Up to \$1000 per year—5 per cent.
From \$1000 to \$2000—10 per cent.

From \$2000 to \$4000—15 per cent.

From \$4000 to \$5000—20 per cent.

\$5000 and over—25 per cent.

POWER IN THE MAYORS

It is very significant, as showing the trend of the times, that City Councils and Boards of Aldermen were generally ignored in the bill which legalizes the sale of beer.

Pending the next State election in 1934, this beer bill puts the complete power of decision as to the sale of beer in the hands of the Mayors of the various cities.

City Councils are allowed to order special elections prior to 1934.

A few years ago no Legislature would have given the Mayors such power, even temporarily. Authority would have either been lodged in the Mayors and City Councils jointly or in City Councils alone.

But we are seemingly losing faith in the judgment of these elected, deliberative bodies like City Councils with their great capacity for delay and their strong inclination to play politics. It is more and more difficult to hold them to account. Therefore we are turning in the direction of giving close to complete authority to the Mayors.

Thus the Legislature is likely to confer on Mayor Curley, ignoring the City Council entirely, the power to reduce salaries and expenses in any way he sees fit. Obviously, the feeling is that the City Council is not to be trusted with power in an emergency.

It is unfortunate that direct representatives of the people are being gradually shorn of all save advisory functions. But many City Councils have furnished impressive reasons why this change is taking place.

Everywhere the tendency of legislation is toward the concentration of power.

Incidentally, the beer bill puts Mayors in a curious position. The theory of the legislation is that 3.2 per cent beer is non-intoxicating. Therefore a Mayor can hardly bar the sale on the ground that it is intoxicating.

The beer bill is really a revenue measure. If a Mayor decides that his city does not want to derive revenue from the sale of beer he can bar it.

As a matter of fact, however, public sentiment in the cities will really decide the issue. No one knows that better than a Mayor.

Paul G. Curley Loses His Right To Operate an Automobile

Mayor's Son, Aged 20, Left Accident in Which Boy Was Injured

DROVE SISTER'S CAR; FRIEND DISCIPLINED

Paul G. Curley, 20-year-old son of Boston's mayor, was deprived yesterday of his right to operate a motor vehicle for having left the scene of an accident in which he was involved last Friday night in Dorchester without identifying himself. According to state investigators, he readily admitted his participation in the accident.

The decision to suspend his operating rights was made yesterday by Morgan T. Ryan, registrar of motor vehicles, following a report prepared by Inspector John L. Dwyer of Quincy.

According to the inspector's report, Curley, while driving his sister Mary's automobile, knocked down George Smith, 16, of 35 Mt. Ida road, Dorchester while passing to the left of a street car moving in the same direction on Neponset avenue.

The inspector's report found that young Curley was in fault for operating on the left side of the highway and for attempting to pass a street car on the left.

Curley's license to operate had expired; but he claimed that he was accompanied at the time by J. Walter Quinn, a licensed operator. Quinn, accordingly, was legally in charge of the car at the time of the accident. Registrar Ryan suspended his license indefinitely.

The accident was reported to the registry by George Ramsdell, owner of a motor car which was slightly damaged by the Curley car in the futile endeavor that was made to avoid striking young Smith. Ramsdell obtained the registration number and also turned over to the registry a radiator ornament knocked off the Curley car in the crash.

The motor vehicle inspector's report, as released for publication by Registrar Ryan, follows:

The Curley auto was proceeding outbound on Neponset avenue in the outbound car rails at a speed of about 30 miles per hour, following an outbound trolley car, about 15 feet in the rear.

Paul G. Curley, who is unlicensed, admitted to me that he was driving but was accompanied by J. Walter Quinn, a licensed operator, who was sitting beside him. About at the intersection of Chicatawbut street, the Curley auto swung into the left to pass the trolley on that side.

About at the same time the Curley car changed its course to the left of the road. George Smith, who



PAUL G. CURLEY
Son of mayor; punished for part in hit and run case.

was stealing a ride on the left rear step of this trolley, jumped off and to keep his balance ran with it for a short distance, then, after recovering himself, Smith veered toward the westerly or left sidewalk, still running.

As Smith turned toward the westerly or left sidewalk, the Curley auto, still in motion, struck him on the calf of the left leg with the right front end of the bumper. As a result of this impact, Smith was thrown back on to the radiator with sufficient force to dislodge the radiator cap and ornament which fell to the ground.

Smith was then pitched forward to the ground, landing on his hands and knees, then rolling over on his back. Smith picked himself up and in a dazed condition walked a few steps to the westerly sidewalk.

Without waiting to ascertain the extent of Smith's injuries, Curley shifted his gears and immediately pulled away from the left curb where he had stopped in his attempt to avoid hitting this boy.

In his hurry to get away, the left fender of Curley's car struck and slightly damaged the left fender of a Hupmobile sedan that was parked at the westerly curb headed inbound at the scene of this accident. The owner and operator of this car, George Ramsdell, was seated in his car and had a clear unobstructed view of all that took place and on getting out of his car to see what damage was done to his fender took the registration number of the Curley car as it faded from sight in the direction of Quincy.

He also found the Pierce Arrow radiator ornament that was knocked off when Smith was struck. The Curley car stopped at the scene only long enough for Smith to pick himself up and get out of the road.

Smith and his chums were stealing a ride on the rear of this trolley car and were on their way to the roller skating rink on Gallivan boulevard when this happened.

There were three on the front seat of the Curley car and one in the rumble seat.

In preparing his report, Inspector Dwyer interviewed Curley, Quinn, Ramsdell, Smith, Fred Clause, Valentine Murphy, John G. Burns and Dr. John J. Meehan.

Young Curley is a sophomore at Boston College. More than a year ago the operating license of his brother, Leo F. Curley, was suspended after he had been involved in a fatal accident on Huntington avenue.

Post WILL REVALUE REAL ESTATE

City Assessors Begin Boston Canvass Today

Beginning this morning, 125 city assessors, deputy assessors and assessors' clerks will start their annual canvass of every section of the city to place a taxable valuation on every piece of property that they can find, as well as on the 116,000 lots of land.

But this year for the first time they are going to ask a lot of intimate questions. This is for the purpose of installing the new Holland block plan of assessment, which is intended to place an equitable valuation on real estate, equalizing the rate on property in each of the blocks into which the city will be divided.

To determine the value of the land and buildings, the assessors will ask the tenants as well as the landlords the amount of the rents paid each year, the number of rooms occupied, the age, type and cost of the property, the area, floor space, cubical contents above street level and the building height.

In addition to that the assessors will want to know the amount of the mortgages and the names of the holders of the mortgages, together with the amount of insurance on the property and the operating expenses.

TRAVELEA

PAUL G. CURLEY LOSES LICENSE

Said to Have Admitted
Being Hit and Run
Driver

For leaving the scene of an accident without making himself known, Paul G. Curley, 20-year-old son of Mayor Curley and a sophomore at Boston College, has been deprived of his right to operate a motor vehicle.

Announcement of the decision to suspend Curley's right to drive was made by Morgan T. Ryan, registrar of motor vehicles, following a report by Inspector John L. Dwyer of Quincy.

While driving his sister Mary's car, according to the report, Curley knocked down George Smith, 16, of Mt. Ida road, Dorchester, while passing to the left of a street car on Neponset avenue, Dorchester.

At the time, Curley's license had expired, but he was accompanied by a licensed operator, J. Walter Quinn, who was legally in charge of the car, and whose license has been indefinitely suspended.

The accident was reported by George Ramsdell, owner of a car that was slightly damaged by the Curley car as it sped from the scene of the accident.

CHOBRE

Boston Preparing for Beer

Boston is already preparing for the advent of beer. Louis Epple, secretary of the Licensing Board, acting for Mayor Curley, announced yesterday that beginning on Monday he will receive applications for the sale of beer in this city.

Other adjacent cities whose Mayors have said they plan to issue licenses were wet before national prohibition, and the "new deal" in beverages will not seem so odd in those places.

When prohibition went into effect, Chelsea had 43 licensed saloons, one for every 1000 of population. For many years Chelsea was the only wet city north of Boston, and its Mill Hill section, with its dozen bars and bottle goods emporia during the period of the bar and bottle law, catered to the thirsty of the North Shore.

Revere, whose Mayor, Andrew A. Casassa, has not yet committed himself on beer licenses, voted consistently dry for 20 years preceding national prohibition, though in some years the dry majority was small.

In 1924 there was a majority in Revere for repeal of the "Baby Volstead" law.

Mayor George E. Dalrymple of Haverhill announced yesterday that he will approve the sale of beer in that city if the Legislature passes the bill that has been reported. "The sentiment of the people at the election," he said, "was in favor of beer, and I feel it my duty to approve the sale of beer."

CITY MEN RETIRE ON PENSIONS

\$12,000 a Year Man
Heads List of
26

Only 26 municipal workers enrolled with the Boston Retirement Board went on pension last night in advance of the proposed salary reductions which Mayor Curley has promised to put into effect when he receives the necessary authority from the Legislature.

\$12,000 A YEAR MAN RETIRES

It was estimated that retirements of police, firemen and school teachers, who have their own pension systems independent of the City Hall board of retirement, would possibly bring the total to 100.

Topping the list of employees, whose pensions will start today, are Superintendent Louis K. Rourke of the school buildings department, who, with Superintendent of Schools Campbell, received the highest salary on the city pay roll, with the exception of the Mayor. Both men get \$12,000 a year, while the Mayor gets \$20,000.

The list announced by City Clerk Wilfred J. Doyle, as chairman of the retirement board, also included Inspector James W. Reid of the wire division in the fire department, Executive Secretary Della J. Deery of the Boston Public Library at Copley square, and Michael J. O'Leary, veteran custodian of the park department.

Some Others Retired

Others retired are Robert A. Finley of the fire department, Michael J. Brown of the City Hospital, Patrick Burke, Michael Mahoney, James Morrissey and Bernard McCabe of the park department; Patrick H. Campbell, Catherine H. Cargill, Catherine E. Cuniff, Lillian G. Mulrean and Maria C. McCarthy of the public buildings department.

Patrick H. Batts, Michael Barry, Edward Davis, Michael J. Connolly, John Hogarty, Patrick J. Kellard, Felix McConn, James O'Donnell, Timothy J. Shea and William F. Whalen of the public works department, and Gilbert Perry of the transit department.

At the same time, the investigators of the Finance Commission continued their search for alleged unnecessary temporary workers on the city payroll to add to the list of 132 who were dismissed Thursday night on short notice.

HIT-RUN CASE BARS CURLEY'S SON AS DRIVER

The right of Paul G. Curley, son of Mayor James M. Curley, to operate an auto in this state was suspended by Motor Registrar Ryan yesterday after young Curley had admitted being a hit and run driver.

According to the report of Inspector J. L. Dwyer, who probed the accident in which George Smith, 16, of Dorchester was run down and injured and another damaged on Neponset ave., March 24, Young Curley admitted his hit-and-run driving.

The Curley car, following a trolley car, suddenly swerved around it at 30 miles an hour and passed it on the left. The Smith boy, who had been stealing a ride on the trolley with other boys, had just leaped off and ran for the sidewalk. Young Curley, who was unlicensed, but operating on the license of a friend, brought the car to a halt, but not until after it had hit the boy.

The boy, hit by a fender, was flung up on the radiator and the impact of his body smashed the radiator cap. The boy falling off the front of the car climbed to the sidewalk in a dazed condition and Curley fled from the scene. The broken radiator cap was the clue which led to Curley.

The license of Walter Quinn, upon whose license young Curley was operating, was also revoked by the registrar.

More Than 9000 Stay Until 1.30 to See George Win

**Lutze Yields to Champion in
Bout That Lasts 3 Hours,
2 Min., 32 Sec.**

Mayor Curley Stays Until the Bitter End

**Longest Match in Hub Annals
May Add \$5000 to Boston
Welfare Fund**

By George C. Carens

Those groggy thousands who arrived home this morning about the time the milkmen were making their rounds rolled out of their downy beds and looked at the calendar.

"April Fool's day," they ejaculated. But they added in the next breath, "I wouldn't have missed it for the world."

They were referring, of course, to the physical strain they had undergone to see Ed (Don) George, former American Olympic wrestler, defend his heavyweight title at the Boston Garden. It was 10.25 o'clock on the last day in March when the bout began, and it was 1.30 o'clock on the first day of April when the bulk of the 11,000 spectators started for the exits. It seemed that at least 9000 stayed to the bitter end, well-nigh exhausted from the strain of watching this tremendous struggle.

And when one considers the fagged condition of the spectators, it may be possible to judge the plight of the main-bout performers, for it required three hours, two minutes and thirty-two seconds for George to pin the bronzed shoulders of Nick Lutze to the white canvas mat. The bout started in one month and ended in another, but to the contestants it must have seemed a year. And the unwillingness of the throng to leave before the finish gives an inkling of the kind of bout it turned out to be.

The oldest citizens recall a Lewis-Malciewicz encounter that was stopped after two hours and forty minutes at Braves Field because the blood in the veins of the spectators was congealing slowly from the nippy atmosphere, but no one can remember any contest that exceeded three hours. Therefore the droopy-eyed addicts who dragged themselves to their daily duties this morning had the mental stimulus of knowing they had seen an historical clash.

"Torture" Holds Galore

For showmanship, neither George nor Lutze could be granted a high rating in this endurance test, but for stamina they go to the top of the list. Throughout the match the rivals applied an unending stream of "torture" holds, and perhaps the reason why neither fainted from exhaustion was because they were in horizontal positions a good part of the time.

Lutze never stopped applying bar holds to George's left arm, and the champion's hammerlocks on Lutze's right arm were awful to behold.

In between times each applied headlocks and various other holds, but neither had sufficient energy in the last ninety minutes of this 182-minute struggle to attempt anything so strenuous as a butt. The bout seemed slow in comparison with the peppy preliminaries, but this was a fight to the finish, whereas the earlier meetings were limited to ten, fifteen or thirty minutes.

Referee Sam Smith, third man in the ring, must have lost nearly as many pounds as the struggling wrestlers, and it is fair to estimate that the trio inside the plush-covered ropes lost more than twenty-five pounds during the bout. Smith's handling of the bout was praiseworthy and impartial, and he twice stopped hostilities to give the wrestlers a drink of water. The first half was at 12.40, after two hours and fifteen minutes of action, and the other sista came just before the finish. A body lift and slam was the method George employed to put on the finishing touch. Few spectators had enough strength left to applaud in the final hour.

While the crowd was officially estimated at 11,000, no figures were available today as to how much the Boston Welfare Fund will be enriched by the evening's entertainment, but it is understood that the amount will be an even \$5000. Mayor James M. Curley was one who stayed until the finish.

Mayor's Son Paul Loses Auto Right

Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, has suspended the right to operate motor vehicles of Paul G. Curley, son of Mayor Curley of Boston. This action was taken, according to the registrar, following investigation of an accident in Neponset avenue, Dorchester, last Friday night, it being alleged that Curley drove away without making himself known. It was also charged that he was driving on the left side of the road and attempting to pass a street car on the left. Young Curley's license had expired but with him in the car was J. Walter Quinn, a licensed operator. As Quinn was legally in charge of the car his license was suspended.

According to the registrar, Curley was driving a car belonging to his sister Mary. As he swung to the left to pass the trolley car George Smith of 35 Mt. Ida road, Dorchester, jumped off the rear of the street car and ran toward the curb, being struck by the Curley automobile and knocked down. The Curley car, it is claimed, also struck the car of George Ramsdell, which was parked at the curb. Ramsdell took the number of the Curley car and also picked up a radiator ornament that fell from it during the accident. The registrar states that Curley admitted he was driving the car.

Protest Meeting at Faneuil Hall

At a meeting of the Greater Boston Jewish Congress committee and its allied organizations yesterday, the following speakers were announced for next Monday evening's Hitler protest meeting, to be held at Faneuil Hall at 7.30 P. M.: Governor Joseph B. Ely, Mayor James M. Curley, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president, Boston University; Alice Stone Blackwell, James P. Rose, department commander of the American Legion; Rev. Ernest J. Dennen, archdeacon of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts; Rev. George L. Paine, executive secretary, Greater Boston Federation of Churches of Christ of America; J. Arthur Moriarty, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and others.

AMERICAN 5 TO 15 P.C. PAY CUT FOR CITY WORKERS

**Mayor Curley to Give
Out New Wage
Scale Tonight**

The new wage scale for city of Boston employees which will bring about an estimated reduction in the annual \$33,836,000 payroll of \$5,000,000 will be announced by Mayor Curley tonight.

The new scale will become effective as soon as the legislature passes a bill now before it authorizing the Mayor to regulate salaries of city employes.

While the Mayor refused to discuss the new scale until he makes it public, it is believed it will mean salary slashes ranging from five to 15 per cent. In no case, said the mayor, will the cut be greater than 15 per cent.

HERALD 4/2/33

CITY EMPLOYEES TO GET PAY CUT OF 5 TO 15 P. C.

Curley Announces Sliding
Scale—Workers Charge
Discrimination

14 P. C. SAVING ON PAYROLL SEEN

Mayor Curley yesterday announced that as soon as he receives legislative authorization he will cut the wages of all city and county employees on a sliding scale of 5, 10 and 15 per cent.

His statement on the classes affected and the savings to be made follows:

1—Where the rate of pay or compensation on an annual basis is less than \$1000, a reduction of 5 per cent, shall be made.

2—Where the rate of pay or compensation on an annual basis is between \$1000 and \$1600 a reduction of 10 per cent. shall be made, but no compensation in this group shall be reduced below \$950.

3—Where the rate of pay or compensation on an annual basis is in excess of \$1600 a reduction of 15 per cent. shall be made, but no compensation in this group shall be reduced below \$1440.

It is estimated that the above schedule of reductions will result in the course of a year in payroll savings of \$5,000,000. A division of this amount according to the budgets affected is as follows:

City	\$2,675,000
Schools	1,930,000
County	295,000
Loans and spec. approp.	100,000
	\$5,000,000

Official records revealing the classification of city and county employees

show that 6113 of a total of 18,537 receive \$1600 or less per year; 10,888 are paid from \$1601 to \$3000; 1293 form the salary class between \$3001 and \$4500 and 243 receive in excess of \$4500.

Mayor Curley proposes to effect a payroll saving of 14 per cent. by an assessment of 5 and 10 per cent. on the salaries of 6113 and an assessment of 15 per cent. on the salaries of 12,424.

The mayor's statement making the reductions contingent on adoption by the Legislature of the Parkman bill which vests him with the power to cut salaries only for the remainder of the current year, said that "the salary and wage schedule herein determined upon shall not continue in effect for a longer period than salary and wage schedule revisions adopted and applying to state employees."

The bill, however, authorizes the mayor to reduce salaries for only the balance of the current year.

15 P. C. MAXIMUM

In setting the maximum reduction at 15 per cent. the mayor refused to comply with demands for a range of from 5 to 25 per cent. Representations that he had determined to accede to such demands proved yesterday to have been no more than "feeling" calculated to produce spirited reaction.

The mayor's decision created an immediate uproar among employees whose compensation is in the range between

CURLEY ORDERS RELIEF PAYMENT

Recipients to Get \$250,000 for
Bank Holiday Arrears

Mayor Curley yesterday ordered the welfare department to pay those persons on the welfare rolls an additional \$250,000 to cover the rent allowances which they did not receive during the bank holiday and the period immediately afterward. This affects about 25,000 men and women who are two weeks in arrears on rent. During the bank holiday only orders for food and fuel were given the poor.

The mayor's communication follows in part:

I know of no reason why the recipients of public welfare should be deprived of the allotment to which they are entitled and which the overseers of public welfare have prior to the bank holiday been providing.

The amount involved is approximately \$250,000 and, due to the failure of the overseers of public welfare to make the allotment during the three weeks' bank holiday, many of the recipients of public welfare were unable to pay their rent, with the result that a number of evictions and orders to vacate have been issued.

It is unfortunate that the victims of an economic condition for which they are in no measure responsible should be required to suffer unduly, unnecessarily and unwarrantedly.

You are accordingly directed to take the necessary steps with the overseers of public welfare to authorize the payment to public welfare recipients of the amount withheld during the period when, due to the bank holiday, the city was unable to borrow the money necessary to meet this obligation.

\$1600 and \$2000 to which was added the voluble roar of protest of the employees who must accept a 10 per cent. cut.

Charges of discrimination and favoritism to the highest paid officials were hurled at the mayor by employees of practically every department. Policemen and firemen were quick to make known their protests and the imposition on the salary of every member of the police and fire departments of the same percentage of cut to be applied to officials receiving from \$3000 to \$12,000 per year started a political bonfire which threatened to develop into open rebellion.

The error made by the mayor in announcing that his order would remain effective as long as the reductions of state salaries continue was immediately made the basis for the charge that the mayor was unaware of the authority which the Parkman bill contemplates should be given him.

SEEN AS CAMPAIGN ISSUE

Almost simultaneously with the mayor's announcement, city employees who were cognizant of the phraseology of the Parkman bill, predicted that the salary cutting will become one of the chief issues in the coming mayoralty campaign.

The bill provides that Mayor Curley may reduce salaries for the balance of the current year but leaves to his successor the determination of the question of continuing the reductions in 1934.

The bill authorizing reductions in the salaries of state employees limits the time in which they will be effective to Nov. 30, 1934.

In determining the classes of employees to be affected by the reduction order the mayor made no discrimination between policemen who have been denied an annual step rate increase of \$100 for the past three years and the patrolmen who have been receiving the maximum salary of \$2100.

On the basis of the mayor's estimate of an annual salary saving of \$5,000,000 the actual drop in payroll disbursements, for a period of nine months will be approximately \$3,700,000. To April 1, city and county employees have had deducted from their compensation \$600,000 as voluntary contributions to the maintenance of the welfare department. The mayor's figures disclose a total payroll saving for the full year of \$4,300,000, or about \$1,700,000 in excess of the amount which would have been added to the welfare department fund by the continuance of the contributory system.

As soon as salary reductions become effective, the deductions from salaries for the welfare department will be terminated.

Globe

4/2/33

No One Is to Receive Less Than \$950, Will Save \$5,000,000, End Their Welfare Contribution Order When Legislature Passes Bill—Councilors Oppose, Will Try to Change Rates

Mayor James M. Curley proposes to save the city \$5,000,000 in pay-rolls, if and when the Legislature gives him the authority to cut pay-rolls. Reductions will range from 5 to 15 percent, and will apply for the same period as for State employees.

More than a week ago it was indicated that irrespective of pressure by civic organizations Mayor Curley would not make a greater cut than 15 percent, though he has cut his own salary for more than two years, contributing 20 percent of his \$20,000 pay to the Public Welfare Department.

The saving of \$5,000,000 in the pay-rolls will be twice what the employees were expected to contribute this year to the Public Welfare Department. The contributions were being made at a rate of approximately \$2,500,000 for this year. When the salary cut goes into effect that so-called voluntary contribution system will cease.

Total Now \$36,000,000

The payroll for city and county employees is approximately \$36,000,000. Certain groups of economists advocated a cut of 25 percent and with a carefully trimmed budget effect a saving of \$15,000,000.

No salary of a permanent city employee, under the new ruling if the plan is made effective, will be less than \$950. Wages of \$1000 or less will be subject to a cut of 5 percent.

Employees receiving slightly more than \$1000 also comes under the classification of the minimum of \$950. Wages or compensation ranging from \$1000 to \$1600 will be subject to a cut of 10 percent.

Where the compensation on an annual basis is in excess of \$1600, a reduction of 15 percent will be made, but no compensation in this group will be reduced below \$1440.

Pay cuts in the schools will average about 7 percent and from a total of more than \$13,000,000 will represent a reduction of \$1,930,000.

County employees will be cut \$295,000 and pay envelopes of the remainder

of those on the payroll will show a falling off of \$2,675,000.

Hultman Has No Comment

Police Commissioner Hultman had no comment to make last night upon the 15 percent reduction in salary which all police officers will take upon orders of Mayor Curley, together with all other city employees earning more than \$1600 a year.

The police head resigned from the Chamber of Commerce this week as a protest against the wage-cutting program advocated for city employees by the Chamber. Mr Hultman expressed himself as "interested" when told of the 15 percent cut.

\$250,000 CASH TO CITY'S POOR

Will Pay Bank Holiday Rent and Bills

Mayor Curley last night directed the city welfare department to distribute \$250,000 among Boston's 30,000 dependent families, so that they may meet their rent bills and other obligations incurred by them during the bank holiday, when the city was unable to obtain cash from the banks.

The Mayor explained that for three weeks the families of the poor and unemployed were forced to get along on grocery orders, as the city conserved its cash for emergency cases. As a result, he pointed out, most of the families were unable to pay their rent and consequently were presented with eviction orders by their landlords.

Since the unfortunates were not responsible for the closing of the banks, the Mayor said, the deficiency of \$250,000, which was withheld from them, should now be met, in order that they may pay their bills.

ADVERTISER

10-15 P.C. CITY PAY CUT TO BE MADE AT ONCE

Curley Will Act on Receiving Legislative Sanction; Own Salary Will Be Reduced

Wage cuts of five to 15 per cent will go into effect immediately after legislative authority to act is given him, Mayor Curley announced last night.

Laborers will be cut 10 per cent, while police, firemen and nearly all employees of the school department will be effected by the 15 per cent reduction.

The scale calls for a reduction of five per cent for all persons earning less than \$1000 annually. This group consists chiefly of institution employees associated with City Hospital, Long Island Hospital and the Mattapan Sanatorium.

TEACHERS INCLUDED

The second group affected will be those earning between \$1000 and \$1600. In this group are approximately 4500 city laborers at the divisions of the public works department. Their reduction is less than was expected.

Employees whose compensation is in excess of \$1600 will be cut 15 per cent. In this group are included all teachers, firemen, police, all municipal department heads, nearly all city hall clerks, and the mayor.

Through his program of reductions the Mayor will cut \$2,675,000 from the payrolls of departments under his control. \$1,930,000 from the school department, where nearly all workers earn more than \$1600 a year, and \$295,000 from county payrolls. In addition he will save \$100,000 on loans and special appropriations, making a total cut of \$5,000,000.

COUNCIL OPPOSED

A report last night that the mayor intends to cut the pay of City Councilors 15 per cent, led to threat of a war when the council meets tomorrow. Several councilors said they were busy lining up members of the body to present a united front in combating the mayor's plan to slash their pay.

Under the state schedule of cuts for state workers, the members of the Legislature are down for only a 10 per cent cut.

Councillors now receive \$2000 a year and the 15 per cent slash would bring them down to \$1700.

They plan, the leaders said, to submit a new scale of cuts, which would put into effect a 5 per cent reduction for city workers receiving less than \$1600, a 10 per cent cut for those receiving from \$1600 to \$25000, a 15 per cent cut from \$2500 to \$4000 and a 20 per cent

VERAW 4/2/33

State Senate and House Reverse Old Roles; Change in Salary Reduction Bill Significant

By W. E. MULLINS

The progress of events during the session of the Legislature has disclosed a metamorphosis in the traditional outlook on legislative affairs in the House and the Senate. In other years and up to last year's legislative session, the House was regarded as the independent and somewhat radical branch, while the Senate was looked upon as the conservative and staunchly Republican branch.

Only as recently as one year ago Speaker Leverett Saltonstall was the target for hushed criticism among his political associates because of his inability to control his Republican forces on administration matters, but scant attention was paid to his failure to block so-called radical measures because of the knowledge that across the corridor the Senate invariably stood ready to correct the flighty whims of the unruly representatives.

The Senate has been called the graveyard and the execution chamber of liberal legislation. Over the four-year period prior to this year it responded admirably to the sound and able leadership of its president, Gaspar G. Bacon, and its floor leader, Erland F. Fish.

At one time the situation became so acute that a number of the senators expressed impatience with the regularity with which they were called on to prevent the passage of unsound legislation which had been advanced by the House. They threatened to refuse to continue to stand out as the corrective body.

Judging from this year's developments all that is changed. The House has become the conservative group, with the Republican majority responding speedily to the leadership of Speaker Saltonstall and his associates, with the Republican Senate kicking over the traces on several occasions.

CURIOUS ANOMALY

It's quite true that the House has created considerable noise and confusion before being whipped into line, but the fact stands out that it now is the more accurate representative of accepted Republican doctrines of government. The Senate now makes the noise and then refuses to follow its leadership. There is nothing alarming in the situation, but it offers a curious anomaly.

This discussion of the transformation of legislative theories is provoked by the manner in which the House passed the salary reduction bill for state employees as it was drafted by its ways and means committee, only to see it subjected to two amendments attached by Republican senators. Only as recently as last year this would have occurred in the House instead of the Senate and the Senate would have killed off the amendments.

Some explanation may be found in a closer drawing of political lines. A year ago the Senate had 30 Republicans and 10 Democrats. This year it has 26 Republicans and 14 Democrats, yet this margin of 12 should be sufficient to maintain party discipline.

The amending of the salary reduction

bill resulted in making it effective for only 20 months instead of 24 months, as it originally was drawn. On the face of it this seems to be of somewhat insignificant importance, meaning only a loss of one-sixth of the total amount of money that was to have been saved for the commonwealth, but examination discloses that it becomes of greater importance.

As the bill was reported into the House, the payroll reductions would have ended on April 1, 1935. As it was amended the reductions cease to be operative Nov. 30, 1934. If passed as drafted, and business conditions failed to improve, the original expiration date would be sufficiently removed from the election campaign of 1934 to avoid being made an issue. Coming to an end during the election month under its amended form, the issue hardly can be eliminated from the election contest for the governorship.

DISSERVICE TO BACON

It is generally anticipated among Republicans that Lt.-Gov. Bacon will be the party's candidate for Governor, accordingly his former senatorial associates did him a disservice, as far as politics is concerned, by throwing this controversial issue into the next election campaign when it well might have been avoided.

On paper the salary reduction bill appears to be a straight 10 and 15 per cent. slash for state employees, 10 per cent. for those receiving less than \$5250 annually and 15 per cent. for those receiving an annual salary in excess of that figure. As a matter of fact, it is nothing of the kind. This 10 and 15 per cent. scale affects only the unclassified employees, who compose a relatively small group of the state servants.

There are only about 135 state employees receiving salaries in excess of \$5250 annually. This small group will be hit by the 15 per cent. reduction, and a few of them, those listed as directors, may escape its full force by claiming to come under the classified service.

The big difference is that only the unclassified employees are subject to the 10 and 15 per cent. reductions, while the great mass of classified employees are subject to reductions of 1½ steps up to \$5250 annually and two steps for those receiving in excess of that figure.

For example, take a division director whose salary may be \$6000. If he were reduced 15 per cent. his cut would amount to \$900. If he loses only two steps his reduction will be only \$600. A classified employee receiving \$3000, instead of losing \$300, or 10 per cent., loses only 1½ steps, or approximately \$210. It works out that way all the way down the line.

In any event the salary reduction bill has passed through all its legislative stages. The fight is over and out of it the House emerges as the disciple of rigid economy with the traditionally conservative Senate being more liberal in its attitude toward the state employees, who probably were considerably underpaid in relation to the privately

employed during the boom years of the big bull market.

The Senate will have one new face before the conclusion of the current session. Senator Joseph W. Monahan of Belmont, the Senate's outstanding Democrat, will resign his seat within a week or 10 days to become a member of the judiciary in the Middlesex county probate court. His resignation will require an election to fill the vacancy thus created, and this probably will be conducted in conjunction with the election of delegates to the constitutional convention which will consider the repeal of the 18th amendment to the federal constitution.

Already four Democrats and one Republican are seeking election to the seat. The Democrats are Representatives Paul A. Dever and Charles T. Cavanaugh, Charles W. Gadsby and Michael De Luca, all of Cambridge, while the Republican is Arthur F. Blanchard of Cambridge, who had his party's nomination in the last election.

If one of the two Democratic representatives is elected another special election will be conducted next fall in conjunction with the Cambridge municipal election.

The practically minded politicians will pay scant attention this week to such affairs as prosaic legislation and special elections. They will focus their attention on the beer bill, because its enactment will provide a number of good jobs through the creation of the beer control commission.

Three commissioners will be appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the council, and they will appoint a number of assistants. If the bill is enacted and signed before Wednesday noon the three appointments will go to the executive council at Wednesday's council session.

Observers naturally expect the Governor to appoint two Democrats and one Republican. The dopesters generally figure that James M. Doyle of Boston will be nominated by Gov. Ely for chairman at a \$6000 salary, because of his staunch support of the Governor in his two campaigns and his recognized knowledge of liquor conditions.

Passage of the beer bill may be delayed by the strong fight that probably will be waged against the appointment of the beer control commission, but the Governor seems to be definitely committed to having a commission. His attitude seems to be no commission, no beer.

If the bill is not enacted in time for action at Wednesday's session of the executive council the councillors will have to assemble subsequently for a special session because the new legislation cannot function without a commission. Apparently some slick manoeuvring must be done, something akin to pulling a rabbit out of the hat, to have the ways greased for the legalized sale of beer by Friday morning. It looks doubtful from this observation post that it can be accomplished because of the mechanical difficulties that must be confronted once the legislation is translated into statute.

GLOBE 4/2/33

ADVERTISER

WELFARE RENT ROLL TO BE PAID

Curley Directs \$250,000 Be Distributed

Landlords of Boston will be glad to learn that Mayor James M. Curley directed the Overseers of the Public Welfare yesterday to pay to those on the welfare rolls entitled to a rent allotment an additional \$250,000, to cover the rent allowance which they did not receive during the bank holiday and the period immediately afterwards when the city's finances were feeling the effect of money tightening in banking circles.

During a period of about three weeks those on the welfare rolls received food and fuel orders instead of the cash allowance regularly provided. In consequence they had nothing for rent.

The \$250,000 is equivalent to about one-third of their regular allotment for the period and they would have received it, according to the Mayor, "provided the banks had advanced the necessary money to the city to meet public welfare and other municipal requirements. The letter to Chairman Simon E. Hecht of the Overseers followed a conference between the Mayor, Auditor Rupert Carven and Budget Commissioner Charles J. Fox.

The communication, in part, was as follows:

"I know of no reason why the recipients of public welfare should be deprived of the allotment to which they are entitled and which the Overseers of Public Welfare have prior to the bank holiday been providing.

"The amount involved is approximately \$250,000 and due to the failure of the Overseers of Public Welfare to make the allotment during the three weeks' bank holiday many of the recipients of public welfare were unable to pay their rent with the result that a number of evictions and orders to vacate have been issued.

"It is unfortunate that the victims of an economic condition for which they are in no measure responsible should be required to suffer unduly, unnecessarily and unwarrantedly.

"You are accordingly directed to take the necessary steps with the Overseers of Public Welfare to authorize the payment to public welfare recipients of the amount withheld during the period when due to the bank holiday the city was unable to borrow the money necessary to meet this obligation."



JACK PEARL, the "Baron Munchausen" of the radio, photographed in Boston with Mayor Curley.

CURLEY ORDERS CASH TO 25,000

Approximately 25,000 needy men and women, the majority of them heads of families, who are now two weeks in arrears on rent because of lack of funds at the city welfare department during the recent bank holiday, will receive allotments due them if the Overseers of the Public Welfare follow orders issued last night by Mayor Curley.

During the bank holiday only orders for food were given the poor. As a result they were unable to pay rent for a half month. They now owe landlords of the city a total of \$250,000.

Last night Mayor Curley wrote to Chairman Simon E. Hecht of the overseers directing him to take necessary steps to authorize payment to the needy of all sums withheld.

"I know of no reason why the recipients of public welfare should be deprived of the allotment to which they are entitled and which the welfare department, prior to the bank holiday, had been providing," Mayor Curley wrote.

Curley Should Set Boston's House in Order And Turn His Mind from Other Brilliant Aims

By ROBERT CHOATE

It takes no very close observance of legislative bodies to arrive at the conclusion that what salary reductions and curtailments of government service have been put through were voted with the utmost reluctance. A beginning has been made at paring the overtowering structure of government; but any one half alive to present conditions must realize that it is only a beginning. The job is but half done.

The easiest way in any business to effect economies is to reduce salaries, especially by the horizontal method. The difficult thing is to lop off non-essential departments. There is always some apparently valid excuse for keeping the bureaus that were started during the fat years. In government, bureaus are always added—seldom removed.

The answer to the tardiness with which politicians are able to effect reductions of expenditures is not hard to find. It is the obvious one that they are beset by the clamor of minorities that insist on the retention of this, that and the other thing in which they are particularly interested and for which they put forward the most insistent arguments.

A man in office must necessarily pay attention to these groups, because they are the ones which are able to make their force felt at the polls. Unfortunately the citizen who feels the imperative need of economy will not take it out on his individual representative. He thinks that Tom, Dick and Harry, after all, are good fellows, doing the best they can. He lets it go at that.

HAS GROWN COMPLEX

Government of all kinds, federal, state, and municipal, has grown so vastly complex that the man in the street has little conception of its enormousness. He knows the things in which he himself is interested. He has a very general idea of some of its ramifications. But of the thousand and one tag ends and employes he has only the faintest conception. He isn't excited enough about any of them to raise his voice in firm protest against their continuance.

The politician, on the other hand, is very much alive to them. He appreciates the value of jobs to fill, of minority interests to satisfy, of employes who are annually grateful for favors granted and a retention on the public pay-roll. The politician is ever alert to please all these minority groups, to stand in well with all of them, and to listen to their slightest protest.

It was because of the inability of Congress to deal courageously with this situation that it abdicated its power to the executive branch of the government. While this much has been accomplished in the federal field and a 15 per cent. reduction has already been ordered, the path has been not nearly so straight locally and there are still many avenues of public expenditure here that remain virtually untouched.

The power to take drastic steps to relieve the taxpayer lies directly in the hands of the executive. He is the only man who can rally the inarticulate mass of the people behind him so as to force recalcitrants into line. I am told that the four Democratic congressmen from Massachusetts who voted against President Roosevelt on the economy bill were staggered at this number, and

ferocity of the complaints which they received from their districts.

MARSHALLING SENTIMENT

There is a real need in this state for the continued marshalling of this sentiment for economy so that it may still force upon its representatives the need for further retrenchment in every branch of government, state, city, county and town. Gov. Ely has done a fearless and important job in advocating curtailments. He has been far ahead of the political leaders of opposing faith in demanding cuts, and it has been only in the last few weeks that they have begun to respond and walk the road that he pointed out for them over a year ago.

It would be well to mark the names of those who voted against these retrenchments in such manner that they will not be forgotten in the next election. Too often those in public life

who vote carelessly are defeated by the very ones who would bankrupt the government and whose votes are ignored on election day. This group are members of the piratical crew who would scuttle the ship so that they might buy unthinking votes with which to be re-elected again.

There is in the country at large today no issue greater than economy. Prohibition, the power trust, everything else has sunk into insignificance. Yet the chances are great that despite the gravity of the issue the great body of voters will not mark their ballots with this question uppermost in their minds.

The men and women who are now staggering under excessively heavy taxes, who have lost their jobs, suffered wholesale reductions in salary, lost pension and retirement benefits for which they had labored for years, may well gasp at the consideration and care which these very matters are preserved for the public employe. Considering the cost of living today the average public employe is being paid a bonus over any amount he received in the peak of the boom. That is true of no other class of citizen in private industry. The ordinary man and woman has watched income shrink and shrink and the prospect of employment daily grow more uncertain. His neighbor on the public payroll, however, suffers none of these anxieties, nor is he any the less able to make his voice felt in positive terms.

ABSURD PROPOSALS

The stock argument of the mayor or executive who is unwilling to order reductions himself is to call upon the citizens' committees, the interested groups of the local chambers of commerce, the taxpayers' associations to show him how it can be done. Such proposals are utterly absurd and should be thrown back in the teeth of the gentlemen who make them.

I have heard it recently remarked that the various agencies of the city of Boston who have been studying the city administration, such as the chamber of commerce committee, the experts of the municipal research group and others are to be criticised because they have not pointed out specifically to the mayor how he might reduce expenses.

Private citizens, in other words, are expected to tell the highest paid public executive in the state how he should run his administration. Mayor Curley has at his finger-tips more detailed knowledge of the administration of the city of Boston than any group of experts could ever hope to acquire in 10 years study. To invite groups of serious

and interested taxpayers to make sweeping recommendations is to invite them to make fools of themselves in order that the very ends they seek may be defeated by the politicians who tender such an invitation.

No ordinary politician, it is fair to say, has ever looked on his government as an instrument which may be deflated and curtailed. He has looked on it as a thing which may be indefinitely expanded, which may provide more and fatter jobs for his henchmen and the tree to which may be grafted the endless additions which will satisfy and please the minorities who are continually on his shoulders for favors.

MAYORALTY CANDIDATES

Even among the candidates in the next mayoralty campaign there is hardly a whisper from one who might draw on his experience and his knowledge to shout that he is the one to occupy City Hall because of his willingness and ability to bring about the desired end. Every mother's son of them is already fearful of saying anything which might possibly cost them an officeholder's vote.

There is no necessity, however, to look to the next incumbent of City Hall for a reduction in the tax rate. There is in the mayor's chair today a man so able, so brilliant, of such persuasive powers, so extraordinarily well informed of the city's administration that had he the will, he could overnight accomplish the seeming miracle. To many it must seem a pity that his heart is set on other fields, toward other posts which he will no doubt fill with great distinction. It would be fine to be a cabinet officer, an ambassador to a great country, to figure in the courts of the world and to be of even more national prominence. But it would seem even finer to set Boston's house in order.

Imagine an ordinary citizen at the White House asking President Roosevelt to use his great powers to persuade Mayor Curley "not to go to Rome, or Washington, or the Philippines. Ask him, Mr. President, if he will not stay in Boston. Ask him to use his great administrative ability, his brilliance, his charm and his oratory in effecting a reorganization of the city government. He is the best equipped man in the United States to find ways and means of abolishing overlapping bureaus, needless employes, extravagant expenditures. That, Mr. President, is the great need today of the citizens of Boston. It is a bigger job than any you can need him for in the national field. To ask him to accomplish such a task would be a higher honor than any of those you intend to confer on him.

CURLEY TO ORDER 5 TO 15 P. C. CUT

\$5,000,000 Pay Reduction Plan Only Awaits Passage of Bill---All City Employees Hit

BY WILTON VAUGH

Speculation regarding possible pay cuts for Boston's 18,537 municipal employees was suddenly ended last night when Mayor Curley stilled the gossipers with the formal announcement that the official reductions will range between 5 and 15 per cent.

EVERY EMPLOYEE HIT

The new schedule will hit every public employee drawing pay from the city treasury, from the \$72-a-year student nurses at the City Hospital, to the \$20,000-a-year chief executive of the city. It will apply to the school teachers, judges, county officials and police, as well as to the ordinary city employees.

Persons receiving less than \$1000 a year will lose 5 per cent. Those drawing between \$1000 and \$1600 will be cut 10 per cent. The maximum reduction of 15 per cent will reach all public employees who are getting over \$1600. No employees in the second group will be reduced below \$950, and none in the third group will be reduced below \$1440.

This scale of compensation will be put in effect when the Legislature passes the bill giving the Mayor authority over the new schedule Friday, which starts the city payroll week. Otherwise, it will have to go over to the following Friday.

May Be Effective Friday

The bill, introduced by Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., of the Back Bay, is now before the Senate. If it is passed and approved early this week, Budget Commissioner Charles J. Fox is prepared to establish the new schedule Friday, which starts the city payroll week. Otherwise, it will have to go over to the following Friday.

The reductions would result in the course of a year in payroll savings of \$5,000,000 for the city treasury, the Mayor estimated, basing his figures on the 1932 payroll, which reached \$38,800,000.

That roughly would represent a reduction of 14 per cent as contrasted with the demands of the Chamber of Commerce committee, headed by Chairman Thomas Nelson Perkins, for a 25 per cent cut in the total payroll.

To make sure that the city employees will not be required to accept reduced salaries longer than State employees, the Mayor expressly warned that the Boston bill now before the Legislature must be amended to correspond with the State salary bill in regard to the time limit. In its present form, the State

bill would carry the salary reductions for a period of 20 months.

In setting a limit of 15 per cent, the Mayor pointed out that he had accepted the maximum established by President Roosevelt in the readjustment of federal salaries. While the city reductions will not go as deeply in the lower brackets as the federal slashes, they will exceed the State cuts.

Two-Thirds to Get Top Cut

Fully two-thirds of the Boston employees will be forced to accept the maximum cut of 15 per cent, including all of the policemen and all but 12 of the firemen in the city service. The exclusive dozen are men who joined the fire department at the \$1000 minimum, but did not receive their annual increases of \$100 during the last two years, when the Mayor suspended the sliding-scale advances.

The maximum cut of 15 per cent will also reach practically all the school teachers, there being only 627 workers on the school payroll drawing less than \$1600 a year, and most of these are classified workers, other than teachers, according to statistics compiled by Budget Commissioner Fox.

12,424 Get Over \$1600

Of the 18,537 permanent employees on the payroll, he explained that only 1704 receive less than \$1000 which calls for the 5 per cent reduction. Then there are 4409 employees receiving from \$1000 to \$1600, coming in for the 10 per cent cut. Finally, there are 12,424 employees drawing above \$1600 a year, who will receive the maximum cut of 15 per cent.

HULTMAN IS SILENT

Police Commissioner Hultman, informed of the action of Mayor Curley in decreeing a 15 per cent cut for city

FOR ABOLITION OF LOGAN'S JOB

\$20,000 Post Not Right,
Says Kelly

The abolition of the \$20,000 post as manager of the George H. White fund,

HOW PAY CUTS HIT CITY'S EMPLOYEES

Boston's official salary cuts for city, county and school employees follow:

Below \$1000 a year 5 per cent.

Between \$1000 and \$1600—10 per cent, except that no employee in this group shall receive less than \$950.

Over \$1600—15 per cent, except that none in this group shall be reduced below \$1440.

The exceptions are made so that the new wage of an employee in an upper group would not be less than the new pay of an employee in a lower group, because a \$1601-employee taking a 15 per cent cut, would then get less than the \$1590-employee taking a 10 per cent cut.

employees getting more than \$1600, which would include all members of the police department, said last night he would have no comment to make until formal notification had been sent to him from City Hall.

RETIRE TO SAVE PENSION RATE

A general order retiring a lieutenant and two patrolmen, who requested pensions in order not to be by retirement later under the new pay reductions, was sent out by Commissioner Hultman last night, becomes effective at 5:45 o'clock tonight.

After more than 37 years of service, Lieutenant Frank E. Augusta, City Point station, is leaving. Sergeant Michael Sullivan, of the City Prison, the second officer to be retired from that police unit during the week. The retiring patrolmen are Thomas H. Donahoe, of East Boston station, and Daniel F. Sullivan, attached to the Brighton station.

now held by Lieutenant-General Edward L. Logan, is demanded in an order City Councillor Francis E. Kelly, of Dorchester, will introduce at the City Council meeting tomorrow, he announced last night.

General Logan was appointed to the post in 1930 for a five-year term. Kelly contends that the provisions of White's will do not call for a manager, but leave the handling of the fund to a committee of five men, including the Mayor of Boston, president of the City Council, city auditor, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and president of the Boston Bar Association.

A careful study of the provisions of White's will reveals no indication that White intended that such a post as manager should be created, according to Kelly.

Mayor Curley stated last night that the council has nothing to do with the White Fund, and that he himself anticipates no changes in its administration.

4/3/33

Curley Looses Blast Against Bank Demands

Mayor Says Salary Cuts Have Been Forced but Sees No Gain Therein

Attacks "Raid" by Abatement Seekers

Claims First National Sought Huge Reduction in Valuation of Building

Speaking over the radio from WNAC this afternoon Mayor Curley defended his attitude on reduction of municipal expenses, deplored the seeming necessity of cutting salaries and sharply attacked banking interests of Boston for not co-operating, as he said, with the authorities in keeping down to the lowest possible level the burdens of taxation resting upon them.

The mayor referred at first to a statement published in the Transcript last week on the remarks of President Bancroft of the American Institute of Finance before the Springfield Kiwanis Club on the attitude of the chief executive of Boston on municipal expenditures. The mayor said:

"If Mr Bancroft is as rash in the investment counsel which is distributed to the members of his institute as he was in his Springfield address it is likely that the same subscribers will very soon have to apply for financial aid and relief to the public welfare department of the city."

The mayor went on to refer to what he had done to reduce municipal expenditure since 1930 and said it was true of course that he had up to the present time withstood all demands for all reductions in the salaries and wages of employees. Whether the present depression can be overcome solely by the slashing of salaries is a matter of argument, he contended. The fact stands, he continued, that although for over two years the country has witnessed a wholesale reduction in the earning power of its workers, conditions are worse today than before salary cuts were initiated.

"The fact that I am now about to reduce city salaries and wages does not mean that I have abandoned the contention that lowering the purchasing power of the American public will not cure our economic ills. Notice has been served by the banking interests of the city that unless salaries and wages are reduced no temporary loans will be granted, and rather than have the poor and unfortunate

suffer because of the inability of the city to make relief disbursement I have agreed to salary reduction."

A "Day of Reckoning"

The mayor expressed his opinion that the "day of reckoning" is still to arrive and that its arrival will merely be hastened by the reduction of city employees' salaries. Making reference to an article by Carl Dennett, Massachusetts chairman of the National Economy League, in which attention was directed to the fact that seven hundred municipalities have already defaulted, the mayor said that Mr. Dennett had failed to inform the public of the fact that ten thousand banks in the United States either failed or closed during the last ten-year period.

"The real trouble with the Hoover Administration," said the mayor, "was that a change was affected from that of Lincoln's policy of government, for the people, of the people, and by the people to that of a government of the bankers, by the bankers and for the bankers and that the change had proved most disastrous to the nation."

Discussing what he called the raid on the city's valuation by requests for tax abatements, the mayor referred to "the leading banking institution of the city" through the office of Herbert F. Winslow as having filed with the assessing department requests for abatement upon the property of the bank valued at \$12,801,100 and included in these properties the First National Bank building valued at \$7,000,000 and the Id Colony Trust Company building valued at \$2,720,000. The mayor said that the bankers had requested a reduction in the assessed valuation of more than 25 per cent which would represent a reduction in the revenue of the city of \$140,000, or the equivalent of the total revenue which the city would derive from 800 homes with an average valuation of \$5000 each.

The mayor said he had been informed by the assessing department that some 400 blanks had been issued to Alexander Whiteside, "whom I have characterized as public enemy of Boston, No. 1" and which undoubtedly, the mayor said, Mr. Whiteside proposes to file for tax abatements. Continuing the mayor said, "A real service could be rendered by this group if they would agree not to seek to evade their just proportion of the cost of government during a period of great emergency and depression. The small home owner is unable to employ counsel and experts to secure a reduction in the assessment upon his property with the result that every abatement granted to the wealthy property owner only increases the burden of the load of taxation which the small home owner is required to bear."

The mayor asked the banking interests to consider a moratorium on foreclosure of mortgages, a reduction in real estate mortgage interest from 6 per cent to 4 per cent, an interest charge on temporary loans not more than twice as great as that which is paid by the banks in interest on money deposited.

MAYOR EXPLAINS CUTS, OVER RADIO

Withstood Demands Until Recently, Curley Says

Speaking over Station WNAC, from

Wants Mayor to Name Boston Police Head

Gov. Ely Reported to Favor Returning Appointive Power to City

Governor Joseph B. Ely, it was learned today, is in favor of restoring to the mayor of Boston the authority of appointing the police commissioner of the city. At the present time the commissioner is appointed by the governor.

The views of the governor, it is understood, will be brought to the attention of President Erland F. Fish of the State Senate when that body acts this afternoon on the motion of Senator Joseph Finnegan of Dorchester to have the Senate reconsider its action of last week when it killed his bill providing for the proposed change in the law. Senator Finnegan conferred with the governor today, presumably on the bill. The House of Representatives has already accepted the adverse committee report on the measure.

AMERICAN URGE MAYOR TO DEFY BANKERS

Demand that Mayor Curley "defy the bankers" and refuse to cut city workers' salaries until the Legislature taxes intangibles, was made upon the mayor today by Frank A. Goodwin.

Goodwin declared he was not acting in his capacity as chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, but as chairman of the legislative committee of the Equal Tax League.

With the sanction of the mayor, Goodwin organized the league some time ago, with city employees who had paid \$1 each as the nucleus of the organization.

In the Mayor's office, this afternoon, Mayor James M. Curley cited various instances in which he claimed Boston was the first large city in the country to attempt certain measures toward the reduction of municipal expenses. He said that while it was true that he had until recently withstood demands for the reduction of the pay of city employees the fact remained that wages and salaries generally throughout the country had been reduced during the last two years without any improvement in the general conditions.

"Lowering purchasing power will not help," said the Mayor.

Mayor Curley said that "notice had been served by the banking interests on the city that unless salaries were reduced there would be no more temporary loans."

Mayor Curley bitterly attacked certain groups which he charged with seeking overlarge abatements of tax

Curley Blames Favors in Taxes for Cuts

Banks and bankers were blamed for the collapse of many municipalities financially today by Mayor Curley in a 15-minute radio address from his office in City Hall.

In his address, delivered through station WNAC, the mayor declared that the necessity for obtaining loans from banks has forced Boston at last to consider reduction in city employees' salaries.

We warned, however, that business throughout the city will feel the effects of the salary cuts, inasmuch as the city employees normally expend \$1,000,000 each week.

"I am afraid," he said in speaking of the depression in business, "that the day of reckoning is still to arrive and that its time will greatly be hastened through reduction of municipal employees' salaries."

10,000 BANK FAILURES

"Up to this time, this group has been the only one not to feel the grip of fear through reduced earning power."

"In the Sunday newspapers, Mr. Carl F. Dennett, a representative of the banking interests, discussing the municipal credit, directed attention to the fact that 700 municipalities throughout the nation have already defaulted."

"He neglected, however, to inform the public that 10,000 banking institutions either failed up or closed out during the last 10-year period. In many cases, funds of these municipalities were defaulted in these banks, so that the primary cause of municipal bankruptcy is due to causes beyond their control but largely within control of the banking institutions."

"If the banking institutions had arranged their own houses in order, municipalities of the country would have continued to function with rather scant possibility of municipal bankruptcy."

OF, FOR, BY THE BANKERS

"The real trouble of the Hoover administration was its change from the policy of Abraham Lincoln of a government of the people, by the people and for the people, to a government of the bankers, by the bankers and for the bankers. The change has proved most disastrous throughout the country."

"I am seriously concerned with the concentration of wealth by a few. At City Hall, Herbert L.

Winslow of Exchange st. widening fame has filed requests for abatements of taxes regulated on properties that would amount to \$12,801,108.

"Included in the properties on which he requests abatement is the First National Bank building, amounting to \$7,000,000, and the Old Colony building, amounting to \$2,720,000. These reductions of assessments represent a value in excess of 25 per cent, and is equivalent to the revenue the city would derive from taxes upon 800 homes or \$5,000 tax assessment in each home."

ABATEMENT "RAIDS."

"You get some idea of the enormity of these figures when in this one case alone, such an abatement would be equivalent to the entire tax revenue for a fairly good-sized town in the United States."

"When we realize that the Boston & Maine Railroad has secured abatements amounting to \$4,000,000; the Consolidated Gas Co. amounting to \$3,000,000, we can appreciate the raids that have been made on the city treasury for further abatements."

Alexander Whiteside, the pseudo-reformer, whom I have called the Public Enemy No. 1 of Boston, has 400 requests for tax abatements on file.

"If money is to be saved through salary reductions of city employees then we must launch a campaign against this mercenary group, who, at a time of depression do not hesitate to plunge into the armpits of the city treasury to take from the city what has been borne by small homeowners."

Goodwin Asks Curley to Hold Up Wage Cuts

Would Have Mayor Defy Bankers Till Legislature Taxes Intangible Wealth

Acting not as chairman of the Finance Commission but as chairman of the legislative committee of the Equal Tax League, Frank A. Goodwin today asks Mayor Curley to defy the bankers and refuse to cut salaries until the Legislature passes legislation taxing "intangible wealth now escaping taxation."

Mr. Goodwin recently organized the league, with the sanction of the mayor, securing as a basis of its membership city employees who have contributed one dollar each. The league was started following Mr. Goodwin's analysis of the tax situation at a meeting called by the mayor to hear the demands of several civic organizations for a lower tax rate. Mr. Goodwin says today:

"We appreciate the fact that you have consistently rejected the pressure to cut salaries and lower relief distribution, and we also appreciate the pressure that has been put upon you by the banking interests of the community. Nevertheless, we resent the fact that you have surrendered to them, if the newspaper reports emanating from your office are true."

"In your answer to the Chamber of Commerce committee in its demand to cut salaries and welfare relief you said: 'The Legislature is now considering an amendment to the income tax which would make it possible for the cities and towns of the Commonwealth to secure more revenue through the intangibles now exempt and by increasing the present income rates.'"

"The bill here mentioned by you is House bill No. 565 and will provide \$24,000,000 to be distributed to the cities and towns. That bill was heard more than two weeks ago by the Committee on Taxation and with no opposition, and yet it is held in committee while salary-cut bills have been rushed by the errand boys of State Street."

"On many occasions you have made the statement that no salaries should be cut until the organized tax dodgers of the State of Massachusetts pay their just share of the cost of government, and we cannot understand how you can proceed with a program of wholesale salary slashes when you know the real relief is being held up by the new rulers of the Commonwealth, the State Street bankers."

"You and the City Council were elected by the people to govern this city and when you cut salaries and cut relief disbursements because of admitted pressure by bankers who say they will refuse to lend you money, you are abdicating the powers and duties given to you by law and taking orders from the invisible government."

"The money these bankers refuse to lend you is not their money, it belongs to the people, and we hereby request that you refuse to obey their orders, at least until House bill No. 565 taxing the State Street tax dodgers is reported to the Legislature and passed upon."

AMERICA'S VOICE FOR JEWISH AID

Great Faneuil Hall Gathering Asks U. S. Action

A great protest meeting which packed Faneuil Hall, while cordons of police held back 2000 in the streets outside, last night adopted a resolution calling upon the State Department at Washington to note its profound concern and indignation over acts of discrimination against Jews in Germany.

With Governor Ely and Mayor Curley present in their official capacities, speaking for liberty and freedom of all creeds to worship according to their beliefs, a host of other distinguished men of Christian, as well as Jewish, faith addressed the huge throng. Amplifiers carried the speeches to the big overflow. Some 1200 men and women were jammed into the historic hall.

The resolution, passed without a dissenting vote, voiced satisfaction at news that the German government will take steps to suppress the "brutal Nazi outrages upon Jews," but expressed to the State Department its concern with the grave situation in Germany, regarding the threats and acts already recorded against the Jews as contrary to the "essential principles of human right and a reversion to medievalism."

Great Array of Speakers

Besides the Governor and the Mayor, those who spoke in the cause of the protest against persecution of Jews in Germany included President Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University, the Rev. George Lyman Paine, executive secretary of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches; the Rev. Ernest J. Dennen, archdeacon of the Episcopal diocese of Boston, representing Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill; J. Arthur Moriarty, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor; Judge Jacob J. Kaplan of the Dorchester District Court; former State Senator Joseph J. Mulhern, Rabbi Herman H. Rubenowitz of Temple Mishkan Tefila; Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner; the Rev. Crawford O. Smith of the Beacon Universalist Church, Brookline; Maxwell Cohen, Massachusetts commander of the Jewish War Veterans.

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, pioneer in the woman suffrage movement in America; Assistant United States Attorney Elihu D. Stone, president of the New England Zionist Region; Mrs. Jennie Lottman Barron, former Boston school committeeman and president of the women's division of the Boston district, American Jewish Congress, and Alexander Brin, editor of the Jewish

Advocate. Samuel Kalesky, general chairman of the Boston committee of the American Jewish Congress, presided.

Sen. Walsh Wires Sympathy

From United States Senator David I. Walsh came telegraphed expression of sympathy in the protest, and word that he is continuing to urge the State Department to exercise "its good offices in bringing a speedy end to racial and religious intolerance in Germany."

The big meeting in Faneuil Hall represented the outpouring of the membership of 500 organizations affiliated with the Jewish congress, and many of the Christian faith.

Gov. Ely in Fervent Speech

Governor Ely declared amid a roar of applause, that the voice of America would unite with one accord on the subject of an attempt to boycott a race or a creed.

He warned against propaganda, stating that the night's protest meeting was based on an assumption that what the news despatches had carried on Hitlerism and persecution of the Jews in Germany was fact. He declared that the contribution of the Jewish people, and of the German people, to civilization were among the outstanding ones of the whole world.

Bay State's Voice Will Be Heard

But if reports of German oppression of the Jews were true, the German people will know that the people of Massachusetts will resent such action.

Mayor Curley declared that persecution and oppression have ever been the product of one crop: hatred and destruction. "And we protest against Hitlerism," he said, "just as in 1912 we protested against Russian pogroms, as in violation of human liberty. As Mayor of Boston, mother city of liberty, in behalf of the entire citizenship, I join with you in demanding an end of persecution and a restoration of religious, civil and political rights to the Jewish people in Germany."

AMERICAN BANKER HITS CITY PAYROLL

Mayor Curley makes "a pitiful and sorrowful spectacle in this time of national crisis as contrasted with the courageous attitude of President Franklin D. Roosevelt," it was declared today by James R. Bancroft, president of the American Institute of Finance.

Answering in a statement the attack made upon him yesterday by Curley in a radio address, Bancroft asserted:

"Considering the decline in the cost of living there is not a municipal employee in the city of Boston today who is not actually receiving more, rather than less, than he received in the boom period of 1928 and 1929.

"In contrast to the President's heroic decision and finest courage in his economy is the attempt of the mayor of Boston to hide behind the skirts of the bankers, whom he attacks, simply because it is the fashion of the moment."

HERALD FITZGERALD SCORES COUNCIL'S TACTICS

Calls Speeches 'Boring, Ridiculous and Trash'

Councilman John I. Fitzgerald of the West end, a veteran member of the city government, last night branded city council meetings as gatherings for the dissemination of speeches which are "boring, ridiculous and trash," and voiced the prediction that abolition of the council will be demanded unless a minority group shifts its tactics.

Fitzgerald's disgust was registered after the council had devoted two hours to tirades of personal attack on Mayor Curley, presentation of individual opinions about salary reductions, revelation of the cause of the depression and long-winded discussions of matters about which the council has no authority.

"It is time," said Fitzgerald, "that some members of the council realize that they are elected to consider the serious business of the city. To be forced to sit week after week and listen to a lot of trash, a jumble of meaningless words and vicious attacks upon individuals has become boring. The city council should transact the people's business and then adjourn."

During the council meeting Councilman Francis E. Kelly of Dorchester, Thomas Burke of Dorchester, Leo F. Power of Roxbury, John F. Dowd of Roxbury and Clement A. Norton of Hyde Park monopolized the floor.

EMPLOYEES OUSTED AT L. I. HOSPITAL

Fifty Removed from City Payroll by Maguire

Fifty employees at Long Island hospital, whose average annual wage was \$600 in addition to subsistence and lodging, were discharged over the week end by Institutions Commissioner James E. Maguire.

Their removal from the city payroll brought to 172 the number of city employees dropped during the past week.

The action of Commissioner Maguire forestalled another demand on Mayor Curley by the finance commission for a reduction in the number of employees at the island institution. It was said last night that the commission will be insistent that another heavy cut in personnel can be made without disturbance to the efficiency at the institution.

Those dropped Saturday and Sunday were porters, waitresses, attendants and choromen. No graduate or student nurses have yet been dropped.

Maguire explained that those who were discharged were performing necessary work which will have to be done by inmates of the hospital.

NEALD

4/4/33

Globe

CHARGES BANKS FORCED PAY CUT

Mayor Says They Refused
Loans Unless He Slashed
City Workers

DOUBTS POLICY WILL END DEPRESSION

Mayor Curley in a statement yesterday charged bankers with forcing him to reduce municipal salaries and said he is "seriously concerned as to the attitude of organized wealth with reference to savings that may be effected by the municipality as a consequence of salary revisions." The mayor in his statement said:

Notice has been served by the banking interests of the city that unless salaries and wages are reduced, no further temporary loans will be granted, and rather than have the poor and unfortunate suffer because of the inability of the city to make relief disbursements, I have agreed to salary reductions.

DAY OF RECKONING

I am afraid that the day of reckoning is still to arrive, and that its time of arrival will merely be hastened through the reduction of municipal salaries. When the reductions are finally made, I am certain that property owners and storekeepers of the city will realize that the bottom of the depression has yet to be reached.

Great credit organizations have been created in the United States by the federal authorities and huge sums, extending into billions, have been advanced to the banks to prevent an entire collapse of the banking institutions in America. The indications are that if the banks had maintained their own credit in order in the United States, the municipalities would continue to function without great injury to the individual citizen and with rather scant possibility of bankruptcy.

The real trouble with the Hoover administration was that a change was effected from that of Lincoln's policy of government "for the people, by the people and of the people," to that of a government of the bankers, by the bankers and for the bankers and the change to the present has proven most disastrous to the nation.

The banking interests might well consider a moratorium on foreclosures of mortgages until such time as the present depression is at an end. They might in justice really co-operate with the city through a reduction in interest charges upon real estate mortgages from the present 6 per cent. rate to a rate not in excess of 4 per cent. They might likewise agree to supply the moneys that the municipality or the commonwealth is obliged to borrow from time to time as may be required to meet its current obligations in anticipation of payment of taxes at a rate of not more than twice as great as that which is paid by the banks in interest upon money deposited with the banks.

The city of Boston will be required during the year 1933, provided the rate which the bankers have apparently determined to compel the city to pay namely, between 5 and 6 per cent., to pay out in interest alone the sum of \$700,000 as against a normal expenditure in years prior to the depression of not in excess of \$225,000.

It is highly important that the banking interests put their house in order before they suggest a course of action to municipal executives.

CITY SLASH DELAYED

Threat of Filibuster in Senate Halts Vote on Disputed Measure

Threats of a filibuster against the bill to authorize Mayor Curley to reduce salaries of Boston and Suffolk county employes caused the adjournment of yesterday's session of the Senate without the taking of a vote on the disputed measure.

Strong opposition to advancement of the bill was raised by Senators Charles C. Warren of Arlington, Joseph A. Langone, Jr., of Boston, Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham, Edward C. Carroll of South Boston and William F. Madden of Roxbury and shortly after a threat to filibuster against it had been made by Senator Langone, adjournment was voted.

Senator Madden raised a point of order against the measure on the ground that it was not properly before the Senate in view of the fact that an adverse report had been accepted previously on a bill of the same subject matter. Erland F. Fish, president of the Senate, ruled the point not well taken on the ground that the rejected bill had been general in character whereas this one is special.

The bankers were made the targets for harsh attacks in addresses delivered by Senators Nicholson, Madden and Warren. Nicholson scoffed at reports that banks would decline to make loans to the city of Boston unless the payroll reductions are put into effect. Madden insisted that pay cuts would make racketeers out of the city's police officers.

Langone charged that a Boston bootlegger, not directly identified, had obtained a loan of \$750,000 from a Boston bank on which he defaulted when his boats and liquor were confiscated. He called on the Democrats to filibuster against passage.

PROTEST BY CITY EMPLOYEES' LOCAL

Mechanics and Laborers
Send Letter to Mayor

City of Boston Employees Local 149, A. F. of L., in a letter today to Mayor James M. Curley, vigorously protested the proposed wage cuts of laborers and mechanics in the employ of the city and declared that unless the policies and recommendations of certain groups are not checked that citizens will be deprived of constitutional rights.

The letter was as follows:

"On July 4, 1776, the first citizens of the United States pledged their lives and fortunes to the principle that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident and if the policies and recommendations of certain groups in our city are not checked, this part of the Constitution has no value in directing the future course of our Government. It is self-evident that these groups have miserably failed in the conduct of their own business or assist in any constructive manner to relieve this present depression.

"The laborers and mechanics were the first to respond in a most generous manner for the relief of the unemployed. Any programs to reduce their wages below a living wage is unjust and unsound at the present time.

"Resolved: that we the members assembled at regular meeting on April 2, 1933, at Hibernian Building, Boston, most vigorously protest any reduction in the wages of laborers or mechanics."

It is signed by John G. Donovan, president, and A. H. Brown, business agent.

Deer Island Prisoners Poor Singers; Instructor Loses His \$9 Per Day Job

It appeared last night that Charles T. O'Donnell of Dorchester, singing teacher at the Deer Island house of correction had lost his \$9 per day job and that William G. O'Hare, penal institutions commissioner, would charge to experience his contribution of \$54 to meet the cost of the singing lessons given by O'Donnell.

The city council voiced voluble objection yesterday to any expenditure of municipal funds to teach the prisoners.

A week ago O'Donnell, who had been attempting, without convincing George F. A. Mulcahy, master of the institution that he had made progress, to organize the prisoners into a choral society, was employed for two weeks to prove his claim that he could achieve success.

Maj. Mulcahy frowned on the proposal. He is against community sings at the island and other reports indicate that the prisoners have not registered enthusiasm about the innovation. The master has not changed his opinion despite the three community sings last week. Three more are scheduled this week. For each session of two hours O'Donnell was promised \$9.

Commissioner O'Hare confessed to the council that he was not impressed by the proposal of O'Donnell, but he agreed to give the singing scheme a trial of two weeks. "If there is objection," said O'Hare, "I'll pay the \$54 out of my own pocket and I mean it."

The council unanimously passed the order requesting Mayor Curley to disperse with the services of the singing master.

Ely, Curley Rap Nazis' Jew 'War'

Stirred by a succession of brilliant speakers, a Faneuil Hall audience of 2000 and an overflow of 6000 adopted resolutions last night deploring the Nazi treatment of German Jews and appealing to the German nation to suppress anti-Semitic atrocities.

The principal speakers of the occasion, Gov. Ely and Mayor Curley, drew tumultuous acclaim for their condemnation of Nazi principles as exemplified in treatment of the Jews. The protest meeting was held under the auspices of the Greater Boston Jewish Congress committee.

As early as 3 o'clock the crowd began to gather and at 6 o'clock the doors were opened to the 2000 that had assembled. Fifty policemen held the throng in check while Legionnaires policed the interior of the building.

LIKENED TO KLAN

Eight Communists three of them women, were singled out of the crowd by plain-clothesmen and ordered to leave the vicinity. There was no disturbance. The crowd was orderly. For all it seemed a serious occasion.

Batteries of loudspeakers carried to the thousands in the historic square, outside Faneuil Hall, Mayor Curley's comparison of the Nazis to the Ku Klux Klan.

"We rejoiced a few years ago," the mayor declared, "at the death of the Ku Klux Klan, which was a challenge to the American government, and which, if permitted to continue, would have resulted in a divided nation."

"Now as Americans we protest against Hitlerism and this persecution of the Jews in Germany by the Nazis. Regardless of race and creed we weep with them in their hour of persecution and trouble."

Gov. Ely said: "The nation which has withstood persecution for 4000 years and that in our generation has produced such men as Brandeis and Cardozo, needs no sympathy from the governor of Massachusetts. Nor are we to condemn the people of Germany."

"We are here, though, to advise the people of the world that we do not propose to permit a nation

to carry out any racial or religious prejudice, for we continue to stand devoted to equality of opportunity and freedom of religious worship.

ATTACKS HITLER

"It seems hardly possible to believe that any enlightened leader of the 20th Century can pursue a course any further than, it is reported in the daily press, has been pursued by Hitler."

ATTACKS MADE IN SENATE AND CITY COUNCIL

In the Legislature, city council and over the radio yesterday, big business interests and public utility corporations were assailed by speakers who asserted that wage cuts were being forced on city employes while big corporations were seeking abatements that run into the millions.

At the same time heads of city departments were charged with receiving large salaries while engaged in highly profitable outside interests and it was argued that their wage cuts should be proportionately greater than employes in receipt of small salaries.

In the Senate in opposition to the Boston salary bill, Sen. Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham, charged the economic drive was hatched by real estate men and other big business interests. He said the Legislature was treading on dangerous ground in cutting the salaries of policemen and firemen and others.

"If you are going to cut, then cut the big fellow," he said. "If we pass this bill we are listening to the will of the bankers and big real estate men."

CALLED GROSSLY UNFAIR

At the city council meeting Councillor Clement Norton of Hyde Park said that it was grossly unfair that small salaried city employes should be given the same wage cut as men who are getting \$100 or more a week.

"Those who receive in excess of \$5000 a year should be cut 30 to 35 per cent and no city employe should be paid more than \$6000 a year," he said.

Councillor John F. Dowd of Roxbury pointed out that there are 154 city employes receiving \$5000 a year and upward, and of these more than 75 per cent are political appointees.

"Fifty per cent of the department heads have a racket of their own outside City Hall," Dowd said.

He suggested a sliding scale of pay-cuts of 5 per cent on salaries up to \$1000 a year, 10 per cent from \$1000 to \$3000, 20 per cent from \$3000 to \$5000 and 25 per cent on salaries over \$5000.

"The cut of 15 per cent in the wages of policemen and firemen is poor management," Dowd said, "and will result in shattering the morale of these two departments."

URGE UTILITIES OUT

Mayor Curley was requested to confer with the governor with a view to having public utility corporations reduce telephone, gas and electric light and power rates by 20 per cent.

Councillor Dowd said that if the Public Utilities Commission does not reduce rates the governor should remove them.

Mayor Curley, in a radio address from City Hall, said that the salary cuts of city employes would be felt by Boston merchants, as those on the city payroll normally spend about \$1,000,000 a week in stores here.

An order to reduce the \$20,000 annual salary of Brig. Gen. Edward Logan as chairman of trustees of the George Robert White fund was referred to the City Council rules committee.

Councillor Francis Kelly of Dorchester charged that Gen. Logan is already in receipt of a salary of \$4500 as judge of the South Boston court and in addition has a highly profitable law business.

AMERICAN

BOO HITLER AT FANEUIL HALL

A resolution, unanimously passed by the thousands who packed Faneuil Hall in the protest against alleged German outrages, voicing their disapproval of the anti-Semitic policy of the Nazi government, will be forwarded today to the Secretary of State at Washington.

More than 700 Boston Jews and their sympathizers sought to gather in the hall for the meeting, which was addressed by state and city leaders and those prominent in religious, civic and patriotic activities.

Some 2000 were forced to stand outside the hall and listen to the activities within through amplifiers.

The throng inside the hall was responsive to all the speakers. Expressions of protest were wildly cheered, and jeers and boos greeted references to Hitler, his regime as dictator, the "brown shirts" and the Jewish boycott.

Included in the list of distinguished speakers were Gov. Ely, Mayor Curley, President Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University, the Rev. George L. Paine of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, the Rev. Ernest J. Dennen, arch-deacon of the Episcopal diocese of Boston; J. Arthur Moriarty of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Judge Jacob L. Kaplan, former Senator Joseph J. Mulhern, Rabbi Herman H. Rubenovitz, Atty.-Gen. Joseph E. Warner, the Rev. Crawford O. Smith, Commdr. Maxwell Cohen of the Jewish War Veterans, Mrs. Alice Stone Blackwell, pioneer women's suffrage advocate.

Globe

4/4/33

CURLEY CERTAIN OF POST AT ROME

Nothing Wanting Now Except Formal Announcement by Roosevelt

By DAVID BARTLETT

WASHINGTON, April 4—Nothing is now wanting Mayor Curley of Boston but the President's formal announcement of his appointment as Ambassador to Italy. Influences have been at work against the Bostonian, but he has hurdled every obstacle and Mr Roosevelt has only to name the date when he starts eating spaghetti and veal, washed down with red Chianti.

The same goes for Martin Travieso, former Acting Governor of Porto Rico, whose appointment as Governor is believed to be definite in the President's mind.

Incidentally, all that early talk about Mayor Curley wanting to be Governor of Porto Rico was nonsense. It was wild guessing, because of his having been at the Chicago convention as the Porto Rican delegate. The only way he could get there at all was by quickly stepping into the shoes left vacant by the delegate originally named from the island.

Mayor Curley, it will be remembered, bucked the political powers of his State in joining the Roosevelt adherents, as Massachusetts was dead set against the New Yorker's nomination. Mr Curley's appointment to Italy is his reward for risking his political all to climb on the Roosevelt bandwagon. He never was a rival to Mr Travieso.

CURLEY ASKS BANKS CUT INTEREST RATES

Mayor Describes City Economies in Talk

Mayor Curley, in a radio talk yesterday, recounted some of the economies he said he had put into effect in the conduct of the city's business in the last three years. He said that until now he had withstood all demands for a reduction in the wages of city employes, being consistent throughout the depression, he said, in his contention that lowering the purchasing power of the American people would cure economic ills. He said, however, that the fact that he is about to cut wages does not mean that he has abandoned his contention.

Mayor Curley asserted that the banking interests had served notice that unless the wages of city employes were reduced no further temporary loans would be granted the city. The Mayor said he agreed to cut wages rather than have the poor depending on relief disbursements suffer.

The Mayor suggested that the banking interests might well consider a moratorium on foreclosure of mortgages until the depression has ended and reduce the interest rates on real estate mortgages from 6 percent to not more than 4 percent. Mr Curley also said that he felt that the banks might likewise agree to supply loans to the municipality in anticipation of taxes at a rate of not more than twice as great as that which is paid by the banks in interest upon the money deposited with the banks.

50 MORE CITY EMPLOYEES DROPPED FROM PAYROLL

The list of temporary employes dropped from the payroll within a week because of the economy wave that has hit City Hall, mounted to 182 yesterday. The latest batch, 50 in number, was taken from the porters, waiters and choremen at Long Island. Their wage averaged \$800 a year.

DEMANDS CUT ON UTILITIES' RATES

Dowd Offers Order—City

Pay Slash Opposed

Council Stops Singing Lessons

to Deer Island Prisoners

Gas, telephone and electric light companies should cut their prices 20 percent, according to Councilor John F. Dowd, who offered an order yesterday that the City Council request Gov Ely to demand from the Board of Public Utilities a 20 percent saving for the people.

The proposed wage cut for city employes met with opposition from the City Council yesterday. Various Councilors offered payroll cutting scales. All were referred to the Committee on Rules. The Legislature has not yet given the Mayor the necessary authority to cut.

Under the Mayor's plan wages under \$1000 would be cut 5 percent; up to \$1600, a 10 percent cut, and over that amount 15 percent, for a saving of \$5,000,000 on a yearly basis. Councilor Dowd suggested 5 percent reduction on pay up to \$1000; 10 percent at \$1000 to \$3000; to \$4000 a cut of 20 percent, and for \$5000 and over a cut of 25 percent. This, he said, would save \$4,287,592. Councilor Norton suggested a 30 to 35 percent cut on salaries of \$5000 and over and that no salary be more than \$6000.

The Council passed an order by Councilor Dowd calling for dismissal of Charles F. O'Donnell, who had been engaged by Penal Institutions Commissioner William J. O'Hare to teach singing to the prisoners at Deer Island. Mr O'Hare said the man was at the island on Mr O'Hare's responsibility for two weeks' trial, three times a week for two weeks at \$9 a session.

Mayor Curley was asked in an order offered by Councilor Thomas Green of Charlestown to confer with Gov Ely on the matter of negotiating a loan with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for removal of the Elevated structure from the North Station to Sullivan sq.

Hitler Is Assailed in Faneuil Hall

Big Crowd Registers Protest Against Anti-Semitic Activi- ties in Germany

Representatives of the Christian faiths joined with their Jewish neighbors in a protest meeting at Faneuil Hall last night, and adopted a resolution expressing to the State Department in Washington "profound concern and indignation" over the oppressive policy aimed at the Jews in Germany by the Nazis. Governor Ely and Mayor Curley headed the list of speakers who addressed the crowd which filled the hall. Amplifiers carried the speeches to the overflow in the corridors and street, totaling about 3000 more persons.

In a marked display of emotion the gathering jeered the name of Hitler and loudly acclaimed speakers who denounced his boycott of Jews and the anti-Semitic activities of his "brown shirts."

Among those who spoke, in addition to Governor Ely and Mayor Curley, were President Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University, Alice Stone Blackwell, J. Arthur Moriarty of the Massachusetts branch of the A. F. of L., Rev. Ernest J. Dennen, archdeacon of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts, representing Bishop Henry K. Sherrill; Rev. George L. Paine, executive secretary of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches; Assistant United States Attorney Elihu D. Stone; Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, Rabbi H. H. Rubenovitz, former Senator Joseph J. Mulhern, Attorney General Joseph E. Warner, Maxwell Cohen, department commander of the Jewish War Veterans, Mrs. Jennie Loitman Barron, Alexander Brin, who presented the resolution of protest, Rev. Crawford O. Smith of the Beacon Universalist Church, Brookline.

The word should go out to the world, said Governor Ely, that "we do not propose in this day and generation to see a nation follow a course of racial or religious prejudice. We are here to renew our faith and to state to the people of the world our ideals of government."

"From the past history of Germany," Mayor Curley declared, "we are justified in taking the position that our quarrel is not with the entire German people, but with the group that is destined one day to be regarded as the enemies of Germany and the German people, namely the Hitler group."

With the audience roaring its approval, Attorney Stone declared: "We are here for the purpose of indicting Hitler's regime before the bar of public opinion. We are not here to seek revenge or counsel reprisals. We are ready and willing to forget and forgive. Hitler is not writing the last chapter of Jewish history in Germany. Hitler is not a German statesman; he is a German calamity."

The meeting was called under the auspices of the Boston Branch of the American Jewish Committee and its 500 affiliated organizations. The program opened with the singing of "America." Samuel Kelesky was chairman.

Senator David I. Walsh telegraphed from Washington his expression of sympathy with the protest, declaring that he is continuing to urge the State Department to use "its good offices in bringing a speedy end to racial and religious intolerance in Germany."

Relief Is Up to Curley—Bancroft

Relief of the taxpayers of Boston was bluntly placed in the hands of Mayor James M. Curley today by President James R. Bancroft of the American Institute of Finance, replying by formal statement to the attack made upon him and the bankers generally yesterday by the mayor. Bancroft contrasted what he called the "pitiful and sorrowful spectacle the mayor makes in this time of national crisis," with the "courageous attitude by his mentor and acknowledged idol, President Franklin D. Roosevelt." He concluded by calling upon the mayor to "follow your illustrious leader; recognize that the time has come to put the public good above the desires of any group."

He went on in his statement to assert that there is not a municipal employee in Boston "who is not actually receiving more, rather than less, than he received in the boom period of 1928 and 1929."

"The demand of the bankers, rightfully," said Bancroft, "is that in order to maintain the credit of the city of Boston, exactly as it has been necessary to maintain the credit of the city of New York, other cities and the United States Government itself, a reduction in extravagant expenditures must be made."

"No, Mr. Mayor, your attitude is hardly worthy of you. You are following now, as you have always followed, the easiest course—the course of spending. You have been face to face with an opportunity for constructive leadership, but you have fallen down badly. But there is still time to be the big man you can be. Economy in municipal operation is not simply based on a reduction in salaries. That is only part of the work to be done. Even greater good can come from the lopping off of non-essential departments with which our municipal governments are burdened. One of the biggest jobs for the public good that any municipal executive can do is to save the vast sums of money that can be saved by the elimination of these unnecessary and extravagant adjuncts to municipal government."

It Will Cost \$300 to Sell Beer Here

Mayor Curley and David T. Montague, chairman of the licensing board of Boston, were in conference today regarding the fee to be charged for the sale of beer in this city. They agreed that \$300 would be a fair charge. They expect to issue 2000 licenses, which would give the city an annual income of \$600,000. A uniform license fee for all will be made, including hotels, stores and restaurants, regardless of size. Thousands of applications for licenses have been made, but upon publication of the uniform \$300 fee it is expected that many of these applications will not be returned.

MAY VOTE ON CURLEY BILL TODAY

Senate Action Post- poned Yesterday by Long Debate

The Senate this afternoon is expected to pass the bill authorizing Mayor Curley to effect reductions in the salaries of city workers, and county officials and employees who are paid from the Boston treasury.

MAY LIMIT DEBATE

After considerable debating on the matter yesterday afternoon, action was postponed until this afternoon, when threats of a filibuster developed. If similar threats appear again this afternoon it is expected a time limit will be clamped on speeches from the floor of the Senate.

The measure was amended twice yesterday afternoon. First, an amendment was offered by Senator Joseph Finnegan of Dorchester to have the measure include those employed in the Public Library and the trustees of the Boston Public Library.

Later an amendment of Senator Edward C. Carroll of South Boston was adopted whereby persons being retired during the period of the pay cut would be paid the same amount as if retired today. Senator Carroll pointed out his amendment was similar to that adopted relative to State salary pay cuts.

Opposed to Larger Cuts

By a rising vote, of 11 to 16, an amendment offered by Senator Joseph C. White of Jamaica Plain was rejected. This amendment provided that salaries of city employees receiving up to \$1560 would be cut five per cent, those receiving between \$1560 and \$3500 would be cut 10 per cent and those receiving more than \$3500 would be cut 15 per cent.

In a plea that the bill be killed, Senator William F. Madden of Boston charged that a pay cut would make racketeers out of police officers.



RECORD

4/4/33

Throng of 2000

who were unable to get into Faneuil Hall last night at the meeting of the Greater Boston Jewish Congress committee, are shown crowding nearby streets. At the top of the photo montage, Gov. J. B. Ely speaking inside the hall. A resolution condemning Nazi treatment of Jews was adopted.

Post

4/4/33

THE FORGOTTEN MAN



4
Ch 013 E 4/4/33

SENATE DEBATE ON CITY PAY CUT ALMOST FILIBUSTER

Bill Comes Up Again Today, and Attempt to Set Hour For Voting
Is Expected—Amendments on Library Employees
And Pensions Adopted

The State Senate, after spending more than two hours yesterday in discussion of the bill to authorize the Mayor of Boston to reduce the salaries of certain city employees, particularly the police and the school teachers, suddenly adjourned at 4:35 without taking action.

The result is that the bill will come up again when the Senate meets at 2 today, and the debate may be prolonged indefinitely, although it is believed an attempt will be made to fix an hour for voting this afternoon so that the Senate may clear its decks for the Beer bill, which, it is expected, may perhaps reach that branch late today.

There was almost a filibuster against the Boston bill yesterday. The opponents of the bill did the greater part of the talking, but Senator Parkman of Boston defended it.

Same Cut at Library

Two amendments were affixed. One, offered by Senator Finnegan of Boston, provides that persons employed by the City Library and the trustees of that institution shall have their pay reduced in the same proportion as other city employees; that amendment was adopted without opposition on a voice vote.

The other, offered by Senator Carroll of Boston, provided that employees retired on a pension during the period of reduced pay shall have the same pension they would have had if their salaries had not been cut. Senator Parkman said the amendment was unnecessary, but it was accepted, 20 to 17, on a rollcall.

Senator White of Boston offered an amendment providing that employees whose salary is between \$1560 and \$3500 should be cut 10 percent, and those who receive more than \$3500 be cut 15 percent. He argued that it was unwise to leave the amount of the cut to the discretion of the Mayor. The

amendment was rejected, 16 nays to 11 yeas.

Five Oppose Bill

Those who spoke against the bill were Senators Nicholson of Wareham, Madden of Boston, Carroll of Boston, Warren of Arlington and Langone of Boston. They alleged the proposed law was designed to take from the poor and add to the possessions of the rich, and they brought in the banking situation, the widening of streets, the East Boston Tunnel and other public works which, they alleged, were put through for the rich.

Senator Langone urged delay until he returned from Washington on Thursday with official reports about the Boston banks. Senator Warren gave the names of several millionaires who, he alleged, were interested in the bill.

About 4:30, when it seemed that the debate might continue indefinitely, Senator Stevens of Lowell, floor leader of the Committee on Rules, moved that the Senate adjourn, and the motion was carried, although there were signs of opposition.

OFFERS BILL TO CUT RATE TO 5 PERCENT ON REALTY

Representative Charles T. Cavanagh of Cambridge filed in the Legislature yesterday a bill to provide that the rate of interest chargeable by any banking institution under the supervision of the Bank Commissioner or by any domestic insurance company on loans secured by mortgages of real estate shall not exceed 5 percent a year.

Representative Cavanagh, in filing the measure, said:

"As State Bank Commissioner Guy has suggested to all banks to reduce the interest paid to all depositors in State banks, I have drawn up this bill to help home owners who are unable to pay the present high rate of interest on first mortgages held by banks and insurance companies."

CITY OF BOSTON FILES PROTEST

Asks I. C. C. not to Reopen
N Y Lighterage Cases

WASHINGTON, April 4 (A. P.)—The city of Boston and the Boston Port Authority filed a protest with the Interstate Commerce Commission today against a proposal to reopen the New York lighterage cases.

Interveners claim that the recommendation of the examiner would involve the increase by three cents per hundred pounds or one and one-half cents per 100 pounds on the rates of a substantial part of the import, export and coastwise commerce brought to or taken from the port of New York by railroad," said the Boston brief.

"Complainants contend that such is not a fact, that the same results could be brought about, so far as Boston is concerned, by the reduction of the Boston rate by equal amounts as are recommended to be plussed in New York Harbor for lighterage service.

"Such economic and commercial conditions as are alleged to have come about since the close of the record in these cases are a Nation-wide change and a change which could not affect the condition in one locality to a different degree from that of another locality."

The interveners referred to were the State of New York, the New Jersey Traffic Advisory Committee and other agencies involved in a similar case which had been linked with the Boston one.

Answering assertions that the proposals were affecting the exportation of Canadian grain from New York, the Boston brief said: "The dropping off of the Canadian grain exported through the port of New York and other ports is merely a reflection of a world-wide condition and if conceded could not in any way affect conditions at New York exclusive of the other ports."

4/5/33

Women's Forum for City Inquiry

G. O. P. Group Favors Bangs
Bill After Addresses by
Nutter and Sullivan

The first public forum of the women's division of the Republican City Committee of Boston, which attracted an attendance of 300 at Hotel Touraine last night, heard an outline of defects in the city charter and then adopted a resolution favoring the Bangs bill before the Legislature, which would create a new finance commission empowered to make an investigation of city affairs. The forum adopted also a resolution conveying the sympathy of the gathering to the relatives and friends of the victims of the Akron disaster.

As one of the principal speakers, George R. Nutter favored a city investigation, "not with the idea of charging any one with graft or waste, although that may turn up," but to learn why taxation had increased tremendously in recent years.

Judge Michael H. Sullivan, former chairman of the Finance Commission, urged that the recall should be inserted in the city charter so that the citizens could oust a man responsible for a bad administration and he favored also permitting a mayor to succeed himself. If the recall, he said, is kept out, the mayoral term should be limited to two years, so that the citizens could have a chance to pass on the acts of the mayor once biennially and not every eight years under the charter which now prevents a mayor from immediately succeeding himself.

Among practices at City Hall which Judge Sullivan listed was what he termed the "art of concealment." He declared that the Finance Commission reports go to the mayor and the mayor's reply is sent to the press with the charges "until finally the reply is printed before the charges have been published." He added that the citizens of Boston "have had as good a government in the last sixteen years as we deserve."

In his address Mr. Nutter, after recounting the history of the city, with particular emphasis on the increase in population failing to keep pace with increases in taxation and the city's net debt, concluded that the Finance Commission, the agency supposed to investigate and to keep the public informed of what is going on in the city, "has become a joke."

"What is the remedy?" he asked. "In the first place there should be an investigation, with the idea of seeing what is the matter with the municipality, and why we should have these increases. That is the first thing—to diagnose the trouble. The second is that this commission should tell us what there is in the way of remedy. A great many things have happened in recent years. Many cities have improved their condition, many experiments have been tried. We ought to know what they are and whether they are applicable to our city."

Mrs. Elizabeth W. Pigeon, member of the Boston School Committee, cited the contributions made by the Boston school system employees to welfare funds. She also emphasized the cuts made by the school committee as far back as 1930 when pressure was not so great as now. If present plans materialize, she said, the school budget will be \$3,000,000 less than last year.

Mrs. Thomas McMahon, a member of the public welfare board, declared that of the \$12,000,000 spent by the department last year, \$7,000,000 was actually in the

tax levy, the rest being raised elsewhere. Despite criticisms of the department and its large budget, Mrs. McMahon said that every dollar will return a dividend in a better citizenry held together during the storm by the protection of the city.

State Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., and R. Ammi Cutter of the Municipal Research Bureau, spoke, Senator Parkman on the bill to tax intangibles sponsored by Frank A. Goodwin, and Mr. Cutter on the need for revision, as shown in the figures for city expenditures.

Mrs. True Worthy White presided. Mrs. William Morton Wheeler, president of the Women's Division, announced that in August the forum will take up the subject of crime in Boston and in September the session will center its interest on election frauds.

Needs \$150,000 More for City Hospital

When informed today that the lowest of ten bids for alteration of the laundry building and for a kitchen building at City Hospital far exceeded the money available by appropriation, Mayor Curley said that he would send an order to the City Council next Monday for a \$150,000 increase in the appropriation.

The lowest bid for the work, the mayor said, was \$450,000 and the highest was \$556,000, the lowest figure being about \$125,000 more than the amount appropriated.

POLAND MAY BE CURLEY'S POST

Washington Report Says Decision Has Been Reached---Mayor Has Not Heard of Offer

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—The status of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston in the Roosevelt administration appeared near settlement tonight as sources close to the administration predicted the Boston Democratic chieftain would be named Ambassador to Poland within a few days.

Reports, current in the Capital tonight and apparently well authenticated, said Mayor Curley's name had been suggested to the Polish government, and that the response had been made that Mayor Curley would be an acceptable envoy from the United States.

The assignment to Warsaw, friends of Mayor Curley said, probably would satisfy the Boston Mayor and promised to solve an embarrassing situation for both Mayor Curley and administration leaders.

Curley, who with James Roosevelt, son of the President, as his chief of staff, originated and directed the unsuccessful Roosevelt campaign in the pre-convention primary contest last spring, had declined the appointment as minister to the Irish Free State, his friends disclosed tonight.

Mayor had hoped to be named ambassador to Rome and his selection as ambassador, to Poland will result in a happy compromise.

Curley Has Had No Word of Polish Offer

When questioned last night relative to a report from Washington that he was slated to become United States Ambassador to Poland, Mayor Curley said he had "absolutely no knowledge of it."

The Mayor at the same time expressed a preference not to reply to a direct question on whether or not he would accept the appointment if it is finally offered to him.

Mr. Curley inferred clearly that his first knowledge of such a possible appointment came to him last night when the news despatch from Washington was made.

MAYOR ASKS MORE FOR CITY HOSPITAL

Mayor Curley will ask the city council Monday to authorize \$150,000 more for repairs to the kitchen and laundry of the City Hospital, in addition to the \$300,000 already authorized, he said today.

When the bids were opened today by the mayor and the hospital trustees it was found that the lowest was \$450,000 and the highest of 10 received was \$556,000.

CURLEY MAY GET BELGIAN POST

WASHINGTON, April 5 (UP)—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston is expected to be nominated for a European ambassadorship but indications today were that he would be assigned either to Poland or Belgium, rather than to Italy as first reported.

Everyone But Mayor "Knows" of Polish Appointment

Mayor Curley's ambassadorial portfolio was labelled Poland instead of Italy today in latest reports from those "close to the administration at Washington."

The assignment to Warsaw, according to those described as friends of the mayor, will be made to solve an "embarrassing" situation, said to have grown out of announcement that Curley was to represent the United States at Rome.

The exact nature of the embarrassing situation was not explained.

The new report repeated the statement that President Roosevelt was interested in rewarding the man who led his interests during the Massachusetts primary.

The report was commented upon by Mayor Curley similarly to his comments on other such statements:

"I have absolutely no knowledge of any federal appointment."

According to the Poland report, Mayor Curley has already been accepted by that government as a suitable envoy from the United States. A previous offer to be minister to the Irish Free State had been declined, it added.

Before the Warsaw appointment

was reported word went out from Washington that certain influences had been at work to block the appointment of the mayor to Rome, but that he had surmounted all obstacles and was soon to have received official notice.

President Roosevelt was silent on the matter, as he has been on many other appointments that were held up on account of the banking situation and other emergency matters.

Post

MAYOR AND THE POOR

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir—Recently I have read more than one item in your paper which declared that the organized movement of Mayor Curley's enemies had held up his appointment to office by President Roosevelt.

If I did not believe that President Roosevelt is a noble, unbiased man and above the situation of giving audience to a lot of soreheads, and if I did not feel certain that he has a high personal knowledge, admiration and gratitude for the man who took such a great part in his campaign, I would wish to start a movement whereby each fair-minded citizen would send a telegram to Washington to repudiate the low propaganda that has been circulated. Surely if we read the papers and see what has happened in other cities and towns, we should thank God we have a man as progressive and experienced as Mr. Curley at the head of our city in this terrible crisis.

His care of the poor and sick has not been excelled or even equalled by any other city, and his reluctance to reduce wages or lay off help should be highly commended. He has kept many a body and soul together in his administration through the public welfare department and city hospitals. E. E. H. Dorchester.

Poland Post for Curley Hinging on His Reaction

Rome Assignment Out, Mayor's Acceptance of Warsaw Offer Believed Awaited

Special to the Transcript:

Washington, April 5—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston has been offered the post of American ambassador to Poland, it was indicated today on a high authority. The Warsaw post is vacant for the reason that the Senate refused last session to confirm the nomination of F. Lamot Belin, chosen by former President Hoover. The Washington Administration was unwilling to make Mr. Curley ambassador to Rome, the assignment for which it is believed he had asked, but has been anxious to give the Boston mayor recognition, preferably in the diplomatic field, for his services to Mr. Roosevelt before the convention and during the campaign.

Warsaw has rated an embassy for some years, and though not exactly in the same class with Rome, Paris, Berlin and London, it is nevertheless regarded as one of the most desirable diplomatic assignments in Europe. It is particularly important in view of the situation in eastern Europe and as a listening post for developments across the border in Soviet Russia, where the United States has no official representatives. Warsaw was raised from a legation to an embassy status several years ago in recognition of the historic friendship between Poland and United States.

Indication here is that the Administration has not yet received formal acceptance from Mr. Curley. Nominations are not forwarded to the Senate until the nominee has signified his acceptance. Nor will the White House make any official announcement until it submits the nomination to the Senate. McKee

MAYOR TO SEEK FEDERAL LOAN

Mayor Curley and Governor Ely today discussed measures which if acted upon favorably will do much to ease the financial burden now borne by the city, because of the annual deficit of the Boston Elevated Railway, and because of the increased cost of public welfare.

The Mayor urged that the Commonwealth make application for a portion of the loan to be made by the federal government for distribution to cities and towns now seriously affected by the heavy cost of public welfare.

He also urged legislation be enacted which will permit the "El" to defray cost of its own deficit in the event that funds are received by the company through sale of its local power plants to the Edison Company. Such legislation would mean a saving of \$2,000,000 to Boston taxpayers if it were enacted and the sale went through.

Curley Seeks Fund If Elevated Sells

Mayor Curley, accompanied by City Treasurer Dolan and City Auditor Carven, has arranged to confer this afternoon with Governor Ely at the State House on the question of legislation which would permit the Boston Elevated in the event of its sale of properties to the Edison Company, to reimburse the cities and towns in the metropolitan transit area in an amount sufficient to offset the anticipated assessments to meet the road's operating deficit this year.

Such legislation, the mayor stated, would mean the lifting of a burden which otherwise would be borne by the taxpayers, about \$2,000,000 for Boston alone.

The mayor discussed also the question of having the State make application for a portion of the \$500,000,000 fund proposed by President Roosevelt, which he would make available to meet increasing welfare costs.

Globe

4/6/33

TIMOTHY J. SULLIVAN DECORATED WITH MEDAL OF HUMANE SOCIETY



MEDAL BEING PINNED ON SULLIVAN BY MAYOR

Timothy J. Sullivan, 158 Athens st., employed as an investigator in the Soldiers' Relief Department, today was decorated by Mayor Curley with the medal of the Massachusetts Humane Society.

Sullivan, who is a disabled veteran and former member of Co D, 326th Infantry, 82d Division, rescued John Milhender from drowning near the Dover-st bridge on Jan 21.

ELY AND CURLEY CONFER ON "EL"

Road Wants to Sell Power to Edison Company

Mayor James M. Curley will confer this afternoon with Gov Joseph B. Ely on the question of legislation to permit the Boston Elevated to sell its power to the Edison Company, and, in event of such legislation, the reimbursement of cities and towns in the Metropolitan Transit area of an amount sufficient to offset an anticipated assessment because of an Elevated deficit this year.

If the arrangement is successful it would mean the removal of a burden of \$2,000,000 from Boston alone.

While at the State House the two executives also will discuss the question of the State making application for a portion of the funds that will be available through the adoption of President Roosevelt's recommendation for a loan of \$500,000,000 to the States to be distributed to cities and towns to cover the increase in welfare costs.

The Mayor will be accompanied by Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan and Auditor Rupert Carven.

HIGH BIDS FOR CITY HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Bids for construction of a laundry and kitchen building at the Boston City Hospital show a considerable increase over the amount available for the purpose and Mayor James M. Curley on Monday will send an order to the City Council asking for an additional \$150,000.

Ten bids were received ranging from \$450,000 to \$556,000. The cash available is about \$125,000 less than the lowest bid.

TRAVELER

SENATE PASSES CITY PAY CUT BILL

Measure Permits Curley to Reduce Payroll

The Senate filibuster against the bill to authorize Mayor Curley to reduce the salaries of city of Boston and Suffolk county employees was ended yesterday afternoon, following a two-hour extension of debate, when the senators passed the measure to be engrossed without a rollcall. It now goes to the House for concurrent action.

Senator Charles C. Warren of Arlington, whose first opposition to passage blazed forth at last Friday's session, spoke against its passage for 90 minutes yesterday. He spoke against it for two hours at Monday's session. Before it was engrossed he succeeded in having it amended to become operative as of the date of enactment.

The only votes of record on the bill were cast on amendments which were defeated, one by the narrow margin of a single vote. The measure was ordered to a third reading on a rising vote of 16 to 8, but only five senators, an insufficient number, responded to the request for a rollcall.

Senators William F. Madden and Edward C. Carroll of Boston were Senator Warren's most vigorous supporters in the futile attempt to block passage of the bill. Madden and Carroll voted against the amendment offered by Senator Owen A. Gallagher of Boston which would have limited salaries up to \$1000 annually to a 5 per cent. reduction and salaries from \$1000 to \$4250 to a 10 per cent. reduction. This amendment lost by a rollcall vote of 18 to 17, with Warren voting for its adoption.

Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham advocated another amendment under which members of the Boston police department would have been exempted from the reductions, provided they had contributed to the public welfare relief fund. This was killed by a rollcall vote, 23 to 12.

Globe

4/5/33

HERALD

REPORT CURLEY TO GO AS ENVOY TO POLAND

Choice Declared Compromise Between Rome And Irish Free State—Name Is Approved By Warsaw—News Forecast Soon

The ambassadorial toga of United States envoy to Poland is the latest to be draped by Dame Rumor on the shoulders of Mayor James M. Curley, whose reward for his services during the national campaign has been the subject of much speculation.

Just as it seemed fairly definite that Mayor Curley would receive the appointment as Ambassador to Italy, reports in Washington last night from sources close to the Administration, according to the Associated Press, predicted the Boston chief executive would be named envoy to Warsaw within a few days.

Accepted by Warsaw

According to the Associated Press dispatch from Washington, reports, current in the capital last night and apparently well authenticated, said Curley's name had been suggested to the Polish Government and the response had been made that he would be an acceptable envoy from the United States.

CURLEY TO BE POLAND ENVOY, CAPITAL HEARS

Washington, April 4 (AP)—The status of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston in the Roosevelt administration appeared near settlement as sources close to the administration predicted the Boston Democratic chieftain would be named Ambassador to Poland within a few days.

Reports, current in the Capitol tonight and apparently well authenticated, said Curley's name had been suggested to the Polish government and the response had been made that Mayor Curley would be an acceptable envoy from the United States.

The dispatch further said that according to friends of the Mayor in Washington on the assignment to Warsaw would satisfy Mayor Curley and promised to solve an embarrassing situation for both the Mayor and Administration leaders.

It was also stated that friends in Washington disclosed last night that Mayor Curley had declined the appointment as Minister to the Irish Free State. He had hoped to be named Ambassador to Rome, it was said, and the selection for the Warsaw post will result in a happy compromise in the opinion of Curley's friends and Administration leaders.

Rome Reports Persist

Only yesterday afternoon definite information was sent out by another news service that President Roosevelt had decided to announce Curley's appointment to Rome. It was declared that certain influences had been at work to block the appointment but that the Mayor had successfully hurdled all obstacles.

Mayor Curley last night said that he had not heard that his name had been suggested to the Polish Government as Ambassador. He again declined to comment on any report, saying he has received no official word of an appointment to any Federal office.

It was definitely known that President Roosevelt was anxious to reward his Boston friend, who toured the Nation in his behalf and was a large contributor to the national Democratic campaign, but the emergency situation that confronted the President delayed the numerous appointments.

CITY WORKERS OPPOSE PROPOSED PAY CUT

Protest against the proposed \$5,000,000 reduction in the city payroll was made yesterday by the City of Boston Employees' Local 149, of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter to Mayor Curley.

The message, signed by President John G. Donovan and Business Agent A. H. Brown, asserted that the proposed cuts would be unconstitutional, claiming that they were being forced on the city government by a small minority group and not with the consent of the governed.

CITY BEER REVENUE IS SET AT \$600,000

Board Expects to Grant 2000
Licenses Annually at \$300

The 2000 beer licenses which the Boston Licensing board expects to grant at an annual fee of \$300 are expected to produce new municipal revenue of \$600,000 a year.

This was the estimate presented to Mayor Curley yesterday by Chairman David T. Montague of the board after it was agreed that the annual fee should be fixed at \$300.

If the anticipated revenue accrues to the city the favorable effect on the tax rate would be about 65 cents.

As on Monday the election department was busily engaged yesterday in supplying the demand of prospective applicants for beer permits for certificates revealing that they are legal residents of Boston.

The lines of applicants for certificates was composed, for the second day, of a preponderance of men of foreign birth. Natives of Greece and Italy predominated but in the group was a considerable number of Chinese intent on proving to the licensing board the legitimacy of their right to seek licenses to sell beer in restaurants.

A great many men who had visualized an opportunity to reap great profits from the sale of beer have changed their opinions because of the character of the beer legislation which has been drafted.

As all of the established stores, which dispensed liquor in bulk in the pre-prohibition years, have indicated intention to seek permits to sell beer in containers, the feeling prevails that they will monopolize the bulk of the home delivery business and that the stores where beer will be sold in bottles will attract only a very small percentage of purchases for home consumption.

The announcement of the licensing board that it is expected that 2000 licenses will be granted has likewise dampened the enthusiasm of many who have been awaiting the chance to plunge into the selling of beer.

CURLEY POSSIBLE ENVOY TO POLAND

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—The status of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston in the Roosevelt administration appeared near settlement tonight as sources close to the administration predicted the Boston Democratic chieftain would be named ambassador to Poland within a few days.

Reports, current in the capital and apparently well authenticated, said Curley's name had been suggested to the Polish government and the response had been made that Mayor Curley would be an acceptable envoy from the United States.

"I have no knowledge of any such selection and know nothing about it."

SENATE PASSES BOSTON'S PAY SLASH BILL AFTER LONG DEBATE

Test Vote 18 to 17, on Smaller Reductions Amendment—

Final Action Taken Under Suspension of Rules

The Massachusetts Senate, after a discussion which continued more than 2½ hours yesterday, ordered to a third reading and then under suspension of the rules passed to be engrossed the bill giving Mayor Curley authority to reduce the salaries of certain employees whose pay he could not cut without an act of the Legislature. These employees for the most part are the school teachers, the members of the police force and those who work for Suffolk County. On the question of ordering the bill to a third reading the standing vote was 16 yeas to 8 nays. An attempt to have a roll call failed because a sufficient number of Senators did not join in the request.

The test vote in yesterday's session was taken on an amendment offered by Senator Gallagher of Boston providing that employees whose salaries are \$1000 or less should not be cut more than 5 percent, and those who are paid more than \$1000 but not more than \$4250 should be cut not more than 10 percent. The bill as reported gives the Mayor freedom to make such cuts as he deems wise, except that all employees of the same rank must be treated in the same way.

Long Speech by Warren

Senator Gallagher spoke in favor of his amendment, and so did Senator White of Boston, who on Wednesday presented a somewhat similar amendment. Senator Parkman of Boston opposed the amendment; indeed, he has done all of the speaking in behalf of the bill. The Gallagher amendment was finally defeated, 18 nays to 17 yeas, on a rollcall.

Senator Warren of Arlington took up most of the time of the Senate yesterday afternoon. He spoke for an hour and 20 minutes. He said he did not want anyone to think he was against the bill, but he sharply criticized the measure itself and also the influences which, in his opinion, were responsible for it, namely, the bankers. He read and commented at length on a recent radio address by Frank A. Goodwin and also paid considerable attention to Mayor Curley's public utterances.

Senator Warren then offered an amendment providing that the bill should not apply to the employees of the School Department. Senator Nicholson of Wareham presented an amendment which would relieve such members of the police force as have contributed to the support of the Public Welfare Department, but both amendments were defeated.

Efforts to Table Bill Fail

Senator Finnegan of Boston moved that the bill be laid on the table so that it might be considered together with the general appropriation bill

and also with other measures relating to taxation. Senators Carroll and Langone, both of Boston, spoke in favor of the amendment, but it was beaten, 23 nays to 12 yeas, on a rollcall. Senators Langone, Carroll and Madden, all of Boston, also argued against ordering the bill to a third reading.

The bill will now go to the House where, it seems probable, it will have as stormy a passage as it has had in the Senate.

The Senate will come in at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Senate Committee on Ways and Means, to whom the beer bill was referred yesterday afternoon, will probably be ready to report at today's session of the Senate, and that legislation will be taken up at once.

Post MAYOR DIFFERS WITH FIN. COM.

Insists on Altering New Police Boat

The Finance Commission last night called upon Mayor Curley to tie up the new \$198,000 police boat, Stephen O'Meara, until the shipping market improves and the city can obtain a fair price for the vessel at public auction.

In a report of the commission, made public by Chairman Frank A. Goodwin, it was complained that the operation of the new steamer by the Institutions Department would add \$75,000 a year to the annual maintenance costs of the city, and that further expenditures would have to be made for docking and dredging facilities at Long Island and Deer Island, if the boat was used.

The conclusions of the Finance Commission were characterized as "illogical and unsound" by Mayor Curley, who asserted that he knew of no reason for reversing his original decision to make alterations in the new police boat so that it could be used in the harbor service of the Institutions Department.

Higgins Accuses Maguire of Acting in "Bad Faith"

Alleging that Institutions Commissioner James E. Maguire acted "in bad faith" in abolishing the position of superintendent of the Long Island Hospital, Henry A. Higgins yesterday appealed to the justices of the East Boston Court for reinstatement in his \$4500 city post from which he was dismissed March 2 on reported grounds of economic

CURLEY IS UNMOVED BY FIN COM REPORT

Mayor Stands Pat on Plan
to Use 'Stephen O'Meara'

Terming the conclusions of the Boston Finance Commission "illogical and unsound," Mayor James M. Curley yesterday refused to follow the suggestion of the commission that he abandon the idea of altering the steamer Stephen O'Meara to put it into service for the Institutions Department.

"The conclusions arrived at by the Finance Commission with reference to the use of the steamer are in my opinion both illogical and unsound, and I know of no reason for reversing my original judgment in the matter," the Mayor wrote in reply to the Finance Commission.

In a letter signed by Chairman Frank A. Goodwin, Joseph A. Sheehan, Joseph Joyce, Donahue, Charles M. Storey and Robert E. Cuniff, secretary, the commission said that the Mayor's plan to transfer the steamer George A. Hibbard to the Police Department and add it to the service now rendered that department by its fleet of small boats and to substitute the steamer Stephen O'Meara in the Long Island service, would add approximately \$75,000 a year to the annual maintenance cost of the city of Boston.

"The Police Commissioner has stated publicly that he does not need the steamer George A. Hibbard or any boat of that size, and the Finance Commission is convinced that there is no legitimate need for the extra service, if any, that should be given to the Long Island institution by the substitution of the steamer Stephen O'Meara for the steamer George A. Hibbard," the letter said.

"In addition to the larger annual maintenance cost of this plan the city would be required to go to heavy additional expense in dredging at both Long Island and Deer Island, which the use of the steamer Stephen O'Meara will require, because it has a larger draft than any of the boats now in institution service. Use of the steamer Stephen O'Meara also will necessitate larger docking facilities at Long Island.

"The commission believes if Your Honor is satisfied that this new boat for which the city has only recently paid a total of \$193,000 will not find a purchaser at a fair price, that Your Honor should order it laid up until conditions improve."

Post

4/6/33

TRAVELER

MAYOR PRESENTING TROPHY



Mayor James M. Curley presenting the Curley Cup to Michael J. Rizzo, centre, and Frederick A. Foye, right, of the Cathedral A. C. The trophy will go to the winner of the Cathedral road race, Saturday.

AMERICAN

Mayor Is Honorary Fusilier Veteran

Mayor Curley today succeeded the late Calvin Coolidge as honorary member of the Fusilier Veteran Corps of Boston.

A committee of the membership of the corps, in dress uniform, and headed by Major James W. H. Myrick visited the mayor at City Hall and presented him with the official medal of the corps and an engraved certificate of membership.

Other members of the committee were Dr. Clarence House, Capt. Andrew Pendergast, Capt. F. Heywood, Major James Malloy, Capt. Charles Tuckett, Capt. John P. Murray, Capt. John Mahoney, and Capt. James Viklund.

Post

CITY PAY CUTS

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir—My husband is employed in the ferry division of the Public Works Department as a deckhand and as such he is to receive a 15 per cent cut because he receives \$1638 a year salary. A laborer who is supposed to be below him in rating receives \$1560 a year salary. Now the laborer who is lower in rating than the deckhand will receive a 10 per cent cut from his salary of \$1560 a year, bringing his salary down to \$1404 a year and the deckhand will receive a 15 per cent cut from his salary of \$1638, bringing his salary down to \$1392.30 for a yearly salary which is \$11.70 less per year than a laborer who is supposed to have a lower rating. A DECKHAND'S WIFE.

(Note—According to the schedule announced by Mayor Curley no person getting over \$1600 will be reduced below a \$1440 minimum.—EDITOR.)

CURLEY IS NAMED FUSILIER VETERAN

Mayor Curley today succeeded former President Calvin Coolidge as one of the five honorary members of the Fusilier Veteran Association of Boston, which was founded in 1787. A delegation of fusiliers in full regalia, headed by Maj. James W. H. Myrick, called upon the mayor at City Hall and presented him with a medal and a framed certificate of membership. With Maj. Myrick were Maj. James Malloy, Capt. John P. Murray, Capt. John Mahoney, Capt. James Vicklund, Capt. Charles F. Heywood, Capt. Andrew Pendergast and Dr. Clarence House.

DEMOCRATS BACK GOODWIN

Frank A. Goodwin, although a Republican, is getting most of his support in his fight to tax intangibles from the Democrats of the Senate and House. Minority Leader Joseph Finnegan is demanding that the intangible bill be brought out of the committee on taxation in the Senate.

FLASH UPSETS DORGAN

Rep. Thomas Dorgan of Boston is still new to politics. Every time a camera flashes while he is speaking before committees he shies away and loses continuity of thought.

APPOINTMENT PLEASES

Gossip has it that the Medford Board of Aldermen view favorably the nomination by Mayor John H. Burke of John J. Groark for city collector and that they will give the appointment their approval at their regular meeting next Tuesday evening.

BUTLER ENTERS RACE

Willard Butler, real estate man, has announced his candidacy for City Council in Ward 20, West Roxbury. He has long been active in the affairs of the district and resides at 1305 Center st.

CURLEY AID BOOSTED

Friends are boosting Asst. City Censor Joseph J. Mikolejewski for appointment as secretary to the embassy at Warsaw in the event that Mayor Curley becomes ambassador to Poland.

COAKLEY FOR MAYOR

Rumor has it that Governor's Councilor Daniel H. Coakley has definitely decided to be a candidate for mayor of Boston this year.

GLYNN AGAIN, TOO?

Friends are urging Chairman Theodore A. Glynn of the municipal street commission to again seek election as mayor.

CURLEY ASSURED FINANCIAL AID

Ely Promises Legislative
Program to Ease Load
Of Cities

APPEAL TO R. F. C.
AMONG PROPOSALS

Mayor Curley yesterday enlisted the support of Gov. Ely in obtaining legislation to obtain financial aid for the municipalities of the state and to avert the assessment on the 14 cities and towns in the district served by the Boston Elevated of an anticipated operating deficit of \$3,000,000.

The Governor assured the mayor that as quickly as pending important legislative measures are disposed of—and he expressed the opinion that they will be determined in 10 days—he will ask consideration of these proposals:

APPLICATION TO R. F. C.

To have the commonwealth, through the Governor, apply to the reconstruction finance corporation for a share of the fund of \$300,000,000 authorized for distribution to cities and towns in need of aid.

To have the Governor apply, anticipating that the bill recommended by President Roosevelt and passed by the Senate will be adopted, for a share of a fund of \$500,000,000 to be allocated in direct gifts, with no provision for repayment, to cities and towns.

Legislation, predicated on the sale of the power plants of the Boston Elevated to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, making it mandatory on the Elevated to eliminate the operating deficit which is expected to approximate \$3,000,000 July 1 by applying a part of the purchase money to this purpose. Such action would avert the imposition of assessments this year on 14 cities and towns, would save Boston taxpayers \$2,000,000 and prevent an adverse tax rate factor of 1.05.

Mayor Curley reported that the Governor assured City Treasurer Dolan, City Auditor Carven and himself of his interest in relieving the financial burdens of municipalities which are in trouble.

41 STATES ASK GRANT

The mayor told the Governor that 41 states have already made application for a federal grant of money, that Massachusetts will be forced to pay a proportionate part of the fund, and

that the cities and towns of this state should benefit.

The Governor was also asked strongly to recommend enactment of a bill reported by the municipal finance committee authorizing municipalities through bond issues to provide for the excess of expenditures for welfare and soldiers relief of 1932 over those of 1929.

Such a method of financing would be a very important factor in forcing the 1933 tax rate downward and the mayor declared that "it is imperative that some relief be furnished either directly by the state or by legislation authorizing cities and industrial towns to raise by bond issue substantial amounts in order that no further increase in tax rates in cities and towns may be caused this year as a result of welfare and soldiers relief aid."

CURLEY SILENT ON POLISH POST

Capital Sources Declare His
Choice Acceptable to
That Country

Mayor Curley again last night refused to discuss his reported selection as United States ambassador to Poland, insisting that he knows nothing about the matter.

Washington dispatches reiterated that the Polish government had been asked whether he would be acceptable and had replied in the affirmative. At the state department in Washington it was explained that this procedure is never followed unless there is good reason to believe that the man concerning whom inquiries are made would accept the position.

Dispatches said Mayor Curley's friends in Washington think he will accept, possibly with an understanding that he will go abroad a short time in the expectation that he will be recalled to a position in the federal government. The mayor's Boston associates, however, are not so certain.

Mayor Curley Throws Ship's Books Overboard

A novel method of book criticism, and a rather effective one, adopted by Mayor Curley in a recent voyage on the Franconia, is related in the New York Sun by John McCain, the steward of the ocean liner being the accredited author of the story, not the books.

The ship's library, so the story goes, seldom frequented by other passengers was visited daily by Boston's mayor. He took books out but did not return them. The library, however, was amply reimbursed for their loss. Mayor Curley finally explained that he started each of the books and in each case, when he did not like the book, he threw it overboard.

"If any book is so bad that I can't read it then it's too bad for anyone else to read," the mayor is quoted as saying.

Literary Criticism by Mayor Curley

John McCain, in the New York Sun
Our tireless and frenzied pursuit of various gentlemen and ladies aboard ship it is noteworthy, perhaps, that this quest has almost never led us to the ship's library. There is no good reason why ladies and gentlemen should huddle in the library any way, but it seems odd that almost no news to which our nose leads us is found to emanate from these various literary sancti. Nothing seems to happen there.

Thoughts similar to these prompted us to drop into the Franconia library yesterday to have a chat with the steward there. The ship was returning from a cruise in the West Indies and we wondered if, for once, something hadn't occurred in the library. A murder, perhaps! The rest of the ship appeared to be disgustingly free of unpleasantness.

"Any trouble in here?" he said in a harsh voice to the steward. That startled him into dropping a pencil he was scribbling with at the time.

"O, no, sir," he said. "We never have any trouble in here, sir." "Anything missing?" we asked.

"O, no, sir. All books returned. We haven't missed many books since Mayor Curley took that cruise."

"Mayor Curley?" This was beginning to look like something. At least there was a name to conjure with. Mayor Curley of Boston, eh? And a book thief at that. We could see the whole ugly story taking form.

"Yes," the steward said. "You see, Mayor Curley threw books overboard."

"Mayor James M. Curley of Boston?" we asked.

"The same. He threw quite a number of our books overboard. He would come down and draw one out in the morning and at night when we wanted it he would say he had thrown it overboard. Then he would get another one and do the same thing next day."

"But those books are an expense," we said, "that is—"

"O, but he paid for all of them," the steward hastened to add. "He more than made it up to us."

"But, why?" we asked. "Why would he do such a thing?"

"Well, he finally told us, sir. It was this way: He would take the book and begin to read it. If he didn't like it—and there seemed to be a lot of our books he didn't like—he would throw it over the side. He said to me, 'If any book is so bad that I can't read it then it's too bad for anybody else to read it.'"

"He said as how it was the only effective mode of literary criticism he knew. He advised us to get different books with the money he paid for the ones he threw away."

DEPOSITORS' MONEY, NOT THE PEOPLE'S

To the Editor of the Transcript:

On your front page of yesterday you published a letter from Frank A. Goodwin to Mayor Curley. I will not attempt to analyze the absurdities of this letter, but I would call attention to the last paragraph:

The money these bankers refuse to lend you is not their money, it belongs to the people, and we hereby request that you refuse to obey their orders, at least until House Bill No. 565, taxing the State Street taxdogers, is reported to the Legislature and passed upon.

The statement of Mr. Goodwin that the money in the banks belongs to the people is false, as he must know, and is the appeal of a demagogue. The money in the banks represents capital and surplus of the banks and the money of the depositors. Perhaps Mr. Goodwin means that this money belongs to the Equal Tax League whose membership is in part composed of city employees. If Mr. Goodwin has a deposit in a bank, I hardly think that he would consider that it belonged to "the people."

The taxdogers to whom he refers are groups and individuals who have repeatedly protested against the extravagance of the city of Boston. Mr. Goodwin apparently forgets that as chairman of the Finance Commission he receives a salary of \$5000 a year to guard the interests of the citizens and taxpayers of Boston.

R. S. CODMAN

Boston, April 4.

Curley Stands Pat on Steamer Plans

With the declaration that the conclusions were "illogical and unsound," Mayor Curley has refused to adopt the suggestion of the Boston Finance Commission that he abandon the idea of altering the steamer Stephen O'Meara to put it into service for the institutions department.

In a letter signed by Chairman Frank A. Goodwin, Joseph A. Sheehan, Joseph Joyce Donahue, Charles M. Storey and Robert E. Cuniff, secretary, the commission said that the mayor's plan to transfer the steamer George A. Hibbard to the police department and add it to the service now rendered that department by its fleet of small boats and to substitute the steamer O'Meara in the Long Island service would add approximately \$75,000 a year to the annual maintenance cost of the city.

Curley Successor to Coolidge as Fusilier

Mayor James M. Curley today succeeded the late President Calvin Coolidge as an honorary member of the Fusilier Veteran Association, a uniformed patriotic organization which has been active since established in 1787. The mayor was formally inducted into the honorary position at his office at City Hall, when a group of Fusiliers, headed by Commander James W. H. Myrick, presented him a framed, engraved certificate of membership and the association's bronze medal.

Accompanying Commander Myrick and all wearing uniforms of bright red and blue, were Captain Charles Tuckett, Captain John P. Murray, Captain John Mahoney, Charles F. Heywood, Major James Malloy, Dr. Clarence House, Captain Andrew Prendergast.

Ely Promises Aid for Cities, Towns

Mayor Curley conferred yesterday with Governor Joseph B. Ely on the advisability of cities and towns of this State obtaining part of the \$500,000,000 which is being made available by President Roosevelt for State and municipal relief. The mayor was accompanied to the governor's office by City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan and City Auditor Rupert S. Carven.

At the conclusion of the conference, Mayor Curley said that Governor Ely expressed an earnest desire to co-operate with the cities and towns in meeting extraordinary conditions this year and agreed to take the matter up as soon as the present legislative affairs are disposed of. The mayor and the chief executive also discussed the proposed legislation to permit cities and towns to raise welfare funds through bond issues, instead of through the usual method of real estate taxation.

CURLEY HONORED BY FUSILIER VETERANS

Given Honorary Post Held Formerly by Coolidge

Mayor James M. Curley was today made an honorary member of the Fusilier Veteran Association, which was organized in 1787. Former President Calvin Coolidge was the fifth honorary member, and the Mayor was given the place made vacant by the death of Mr. Coolidge.

A delegation in bright red coats, plumed hats and blue trousers called on Mayor Curley, and Maj. James W. H. Myrick presented a framed certificate of membership and a medal to the Mayor.

Maj. Myrick was accompanied by Maj. James Malloy and Capt. John T. Murray, John Mahoney, Charles F. Heywood, James Vicklund and Andrew Prendergast.

CURLEY CHOICE OF ROOSEVELT FOR POLAND

Mayor Said to Have Been Picked for Ambassador

WASHINGTON, April 6 (UP)—President Roosevelt has selected Mayor James M. Curley of Boston to be ambassador to Poland, it was learned reliably today. If approved, Curley will succeed Lamont Belin, who was appointed by President Hoover but never confirmed.

While attending a meeting of the White fund trustees this afternoon Mayor Curley was informed that a Washington dispatch stated he had been appointed ambassador to Poland. The mayor replied that he had nothing to say.

ELY TO ASSIST WELFARE MOVE

Backs Curley Plan to Lift Taxpayers' Load

Mayor Curley yesterday obtained the support of Governor Ely in the movement to provide aid for the cities and towns, so that they will not be forced to increase their tax rates this year in order to meet the demands for public welfare and soldiers' relief.

In a conference at the Governor's office, with City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan and City Auditor Rupert S. Carven in attendance, the Mayor discussed with the Governor the advisability of obtaining some of the \$800,000,000 which is being made available by President Roosevelt for State and municipal relief.

They also considered proposed legislation to permit cities and towns to raise welfare funds through bond issues, instead of through the usual method of real estate taxation.

The Mayor stated that Governor Ely expressed an earnest desire to co-operate with the cities and towns in meeting extraordinary conditions this year and promised to drive a relief programme along as soon as important measures now pending in the Legislature have been disposed of, possibly in about 10 days.

NEW SHIPS TO END JOB PROBLEM

Curley Urges Ample Defence in Merchant Marine

Charging that foreign nations would be satisfied only by the complete retirement of the American merchant marine from the seas, Mayor Curley yesterday urged the construction of adequate ships as the first line of national defence and the best means of solving the unemployment problem.

DEVELOP FOREIGN MARKETS

In seven months of each year, American industry turns out enough products to supply the home market for a full year, producing five months of unemployment, he asserted in a radio broadcast from his City Hall office.

The solution of unemployment rested not in the "dole," which he branded as "legislative quackery," but in the development of foreign markets. And unless the goods were carried in American ships, other nations will control the markets. "As long as we permit our commerce to be carried by foreign merchant marines, American goods will be carried and marketed at a loss," the Mayor protested.

Commerce Is War

"The United States is today carrying but 3.4 per cent of the world trade. Yet England, with 46 per cent, accuses us of striving for a transportation monopoly," complained the Mayor, adding "apparently the only thing that will satisfy competing nations is our complete retirement from the sea."

"It is time to drop sentiment and theory and face the facts," he said in his Defence Day address. "Commerce is war, a peaceful and competitive phase of war—but war, nevertheless."

A Subsidized Merchant Marine

"Which is the least expensive for America to maintain, a well-subsidized merchant marine that will market our productive surplus and make our workers happy and contented by work and wages all the year round, or refuse to maintain a national merchant marine and a foreign market, close down our industries for five months a year, produce an idle, discontented and unhappy people, pauperized by public dole, the prey of agitators and demagogues, a threat to our peace and security and a destroyer of confidence?"

"Why should we pay tribute to foreign ship-owners when we can carry the harvests of American farmers in American bottoms to every foreign market? The amount of money paid out to foreign carriers is siphoned out

of America for foreign uses; it mounts up enough in a year to subsidize a dozen fleets.

Keep the Money at Home

"Why should not the money be kept at home to enrich our own land and people and furnish the life-blood of American agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprise?"

"Only a nation of slaves pays tribute to alien conquerors," the Mayor stated, "no matter under what name you hide the conqueror and disguise the tribute."

Destroyed in Peace

"Is it not time for us to drop our provincial and sectional outlook; to take on a national and an international viewpoint; to understand that an American merchant marine is a national instrumentality serving every part of America and building up our first line of national defence?"

"Nations are destroyed in peace by lack of vision, by inability and unwillingness to assume the burdens of a great and productive country, destroyed as effectually as though destroyed by hostile fleets and armies."

CURLEY LAUDS HEROISM OF AKRON CREW

With Mayor Curley and Brig-Gen. Henry J. Reilly, president of the National Defense Council, heading the speakers' list, the 16th anniversary of the United States' entrance into the World War was observed last night with exercises in Faneuil Hall, under the auspices of the Military Order of the World War and the city.

Referring to the Akron tragedy, the mayor lauded the crew of the giant airship, declaring that each man aboard, from Rear Admiral Moffett down to the lowliest mechanic, died with a courage in keeping with the best traditions of the navy.

Other speakers were Brig-Gen. John H. Agnew, adjutant-general for Massachusetts, and Capt. Byron McCandless, U. S. N.

His Honor Greets New Italian Consul



Mayor James M. Curley, left, with Cav. Ermanette Armao, Italian Consul-General, whom he officially welcomed to Boston for the premiere at Tremont Theater of the new talking picture, "Mussolini Speaks."

TRANSCRIPT

4/7/33

Boston Pay Cut Bill Is Up for Action in House

Majority of Democratic Mem- bers from City Agree to Support Measure

The House of Representatives today considered the bill to authorize Mayor Curley to reduce the salaries of officials and employees of the city of Boston and Suffolk County. The measure already has passed the Senate.

A majority of the Democratic members of the House from Boston agreed to support the bill after they had conferred with Governor Ely who told them that he was in favor of the bill in its present form. Immediately after the conference with the governor the group held a caucus and most of those attending agreed to abide by the wishes of the chief executive. A few, however, announced their intention of voting for amendments seeking to modify the powers of the mayor.

Many Amendments Offered

Representative James W. Hennigan of Boston offered an amendment providing for a 5 per cent reduction for employees receiving \$1000 and less, 10 per cent on salaries between \$1000 and \$3000, and 15 per cent on all salaries above that amount.

Representative John Craven of Boston offered an amendment providing that 17 per cent of the employees would receive a reduction of 5 per cent, 80 per cent a reduction of 10 per cent, and a larger cut for the remainder.

Representative John V. Mahoney of Dorchester opposed the bill and declared that it was "dedicated for the purpose of the banking interests to get a strangle hold on the city of Boston and every municipality in the State."

Representative John F. Aspell of Boston introduced an amendment to exempt scrubwomen and employees receiving the minimum salary.

Representative Samuel Eisenstadt of Roxbury offered an amendment calling for a 10 per cent on all salaries under \$5250 and 15 per cent on all above that amount. He said the cuts proposed by him were similar to those given State employees.

Representative George F. Killgoar of Dorchester offered an amendment that no employee receiving less than \$1000 would be affected by the cut. "The National Economy League, the fakers, have spent thousands of dollars, backed by the bankers, to bring about salary cuts," he charged.

Representative Daniel J. O'Connell of Boston characterized the bill as "vicious" in that it gives the mayor dictatorial powers. He offered an amendment to have the salaries of school teachers effective from Sept. 1, 1933 to Aug. 31, 1934, instead of from Sept. 1, 1932 to Aug. 1, 1933.

Representative Thomas Dorgan of Dorchester opposed the bill and said, "No man, no matter who he is, should be given dictatorial powers." He charged that the bankers are trying to put Mayor Curley "on the spot," and added, "You have to pay good wages if you want good service. This is a serious situation for the people of Boston. They are not getting a break."

Beer to Spout Here Quickly on Given Word

Boston Licensing Board to Grant 200 Permits as Soon as Legal Sale Allowed

When the word is flashed from the State House that the sale of 3.2 beer has been legalized in Massachusetts, the dispensing of the new beverage will follow within a few hours in about 200 places in the city. This was the estimate this morning by Chairman David T. Montague and Louis Eppe, secretary of the Boston Licensing Board, who would venture no further by way of a forecast in view of the confusion caused by the truckling over the subject by the Legislature.

The initial permits, as explained by the board's officials, will go to hotels and reputable restaurants, or, in other words, to places which by the nature of their public operations have come under sufficient observation by the board to warrant the granting of immediate approval.

It was at first believed that there might be another in the series of delays that have kept 3.2 beer away from the Massachusetts thirsty, while millions of others in the country were moistening parched throats, because of the fact that Mayor Curley had not, under the law, given his authorization to the licensing board to issue licenses. The mayor, how-

ever, quickly allayed any uncertainty on the part of the licensing officials by notifying Chairman Montague that the authorization was in process. This notice went forward in the following communication from the mayor to Chairman Montague:

Mayor Clears Way

"I have this day directed the corporation counsel to draft the necessary letter of authorization to be forwarded to the Boston Licensing Board to issue licenses for the sale of beer in Boston and will send the same to you as chairman immediately upon the signing of the bill by his excellency, the governor."

"I am forwarding this notification to you in order that incidental detail work in connection with the issuance of licenses may be prepared in anticipation of favorable action by the Legislature and his excellency, the governor."

Up to this morning, according to Secretary Eppe, 3000 applications for licenses had been led, 500 being listed since yesterday. The board has been able to canvass about 2500 of the applications and many of these have either been definitely set aside or held up for further study to determine whether the places or the applicants are acceptable.

In many instances the board is familiar with both the location and the character of the applicants, but in the present uncertainty over what the forthcoming beer act will stipulate the board will not issue more than two hundred licenses for today if the bill is enacted this afternoon.

The method of distribution of the licenses has not been determined upon in view of the confusion, but if successful applicants either telephone or call at the offices of the board at No. 1 Beacon street they will, in the limited number, be given either verbal or written permission to dispense the beer.

The approximate and immediate limit of about 200 permits set by the Boston board is of course in consideration of the fact that the board had no way of determining, until the provisions of the beer bill become known, the total number of licenses that may be granted in this city. The tentative ruling allowing distribution in 200 places obviously is based on the reasonable certainty that the total will be far in excess of that number, perhaps 2000.

Applicants for licenses are required to answer form questions whether they are voters in Boston, what their occupation is, if any, the location and the type of business they are conducting or propose to conduct and whether they have ever been arrested for violation of the liquor laws.

As further co-operation on the part of city officials with those who are anxious to get the beer flowing as quickly as possible, City Collector William M. McMorris announced that his department would remain open until nine o'clock tonight to receive license fees from the successful applicants. The initial fee will be \$70, covering until June 1. The total fee in Boston will be \$300.

Curley Advocates Merchant Marine

An American merchant marine which will serve to distribute this country's commodities abroad and also serve as an auxiliary to the Navy in case of war was advocated by Mayor Curley last night in the observance of Defense Day in Faneuil Hall. The meeting was under the auspices of Greater Boston Chapter, Military Order of the World War, on the sixteenth anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the World War.

The mayor said that America had the ability to produce enough in seven months to provide for the needs of the world, the consequent necessity being the finding of foreign markets. To refuse to maintain an adequate merchant marine, he said, is to close down American industries five months of the year and produce "an idle, discontented and unhappy people, pauperized by public gogues, a threat to the public peace."

Captain Byron McCandless spoke for the United States Navy and Brigadier General Henry J. Reilly, president of the National Defense Council, spoke for the Army. Brigadier General John H. Agnew represented Governor Ely. Lieutenant Fordham Kimball, commander of Greater Boston Chapter, M. O. W. W., opened the meeting and Colonel Carroll J. Swan was chairman.

7 Post

4/7/33



THE BAY STATE "ECONOMISTS"

Paul Bowser Gives \$2500 To Help Poor

Donations Total \$7500—
Praised by Mayor

Mayor Curley today announced an additional contribution of \$2500 to the welfare fund. It was the gift of Paul Bowser, who, with the exception of the Sears, Roebuck Company, is the largest contributor to the Welfare Department.

Mr Bowser's total is \$7500. Of that amount \$2500 was expended for equipment in establishing the Penny Lunch operated by the Volunteers of America on Brattle st, which is feeding 13,000 persons a week. The remaining \$2500 was utilized for the purchase of shoes and stockings for children of the poor of Boston.

Today's contribution will be distributed in additional payments by the Public Welfare Department to large families in which some child is undernourished.

Referring to Mr Bowser's donation to the poor, the Mayor said:

"There is no assistance that can be given the needy of Boston that is of greater value than assistance of this character, which it is beyond the power of the city to supply.

"I have been assured by Mr Bowser that at a later exhibition an additional contribution in the sum of \$2500 may be expected, making a grand total contribution by Mr Bowser of \$10,000 to the relief of the needy of Boston.

"The example set by this man, who in the light of his generosity and consideration for the children and the needy poor of Boston is most admirable, might well be followed by other individuals in the city of standing and wealth whose social contribution to the present time has been conversation or criticism."

MAYOR BECOMES A FUSILIER



Mayor Curley shown receiving medal as an honorary member of the Fusilier Veteran Association from Commander James W. H. Myrick, while Captain Charles R. Tuckett, on the right, holds the Mayor's membership certificate.

NERALD

CURLEY DEFENDS MERCHANT MARINE

Mayor Speaks at Army Day
Meeting in Faneuil Hall

The need of an American merchant marine that shall serve as an agency for the distribution abroad of the products of American industries and also serve as an auxiliary to the American navy in times of war was the keynote struck by Mayor Curley last night, speaking at the Army day meeting in Faneuil Hall. The meeting was under the auspices of the Greater Boston chapter of the Military Order of the World War, on the 16th anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the world conflict in 1917.

The mayor emphasized the ability of American industries to produce enough in seven months to provide for the needs of the nation and the consequent necessity for finding foreign markets if industry is to function continuously.

"We may well rejoice on this national defence day," he said, "that under the leadership of our great President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, supported by a courageous and patriotic Congress, we are enacting legislation for the emancipation of the unemployed of America from the tentacles of the debasing and degrading dole system and providing them once more with opportunity for the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness in conformity with constitutional guarantee."

To refuse to maintain such a merchant marine, he said, is to close down American industries five months of the year and produce an idle, discontented and unhappy people, pauperized by public doles, the prey of agitators and demagogues, a threat to the public peace.

Capt. Byron McCandless was the speaker for the United States navy and Brig.-Gen. Henry J. Reilly, president of the National Defence Council, the speaker for the army. Both speakers stressed the fact that unpreparedness for past national emergencies was a large factor in causing the heavy burdens of governmental costs today.

Brig.-Gen. John H. Agnew, the adjutant-general of the commonwealth, spoke as representative of Gov. Ely.

Lt. Fordham Kimball, commander of the Greater Boston chapter, M. O. W., opened the meeting and Col. Carroll J. Swan acted as chairman. Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, commissioner of public safety, one of the members of the chapter, attended.

Bowser Gives \$2500 to Welfare Here

Paul Bowser, wrestling promoter, today presented Mayor Curley with a check for \$2500 for the needy of the city. The sum represented a portion of the net receipts of a recent match, and makes the total of \$7500 the promoter has given the city for the assistance of the poor.

AMERICAN

4/7/30

CURLEY ORDERS BEER LICENSES ISSUED

Four minutes after Gov. Ely signed the beer bill this afternoon, Mayor Curley sent written authority to David T. Montague, chairman of the Boston Licensing Bureau, to issue 90-day licenses for the sale of wines and malt beverages under the terms of the 3.2 per cent law.

NERALD

HIS HONOR AND BOOKS

Mayor Curley's method of literary criticism is peremptory and effective, but rather expensive in these days of reduced standards. First, you take passage on a boat. Then you wait overboard any books which you taste and find indigestible. Finally, you give the steward the fair reproduction value of the stuff cast on the waters. An ocean, a steamship, the price of a stateroom and of a deck chair, and the ability, boasted of by the owner of the good ship Mary Gloster, to pay for your fancies—really, it is all extremely inconvenient, especially if you happen to live inland most of the time.

And is his honor correct when he says: "If any book is so bad that I can't read it, then it's too bad for anybody to read"? That doesn't follow. The mayor is fond for example of Edgar Wallace, but there are those (no journalists included) who say that he is trash. The mayor is also addicted to the Bard and to the old toper Omar, but William is dull reading to many persons, and the Persian man was not only a furriner but he wrote in verse—and who cares for rhyme and rhythm nowadays?

A much better practice than the mayor's was that of the famous English premier, whom the politicians considered a great novelist and the novelists a great politician. It is said that, after reading, he would leave in volumes which he liked or disliked a card which read: "Do not lose any time reading this book."

TRANSCRIPT

Bowser Gives \$2500 to City Welfare Fund

Paul Bowser, wrestling promoter, accompanied by his personal counsel, former Lieutenant Governor Edward P. Barry, called on Mayor Curley at City Hall today and left a check for \$2500 as a contribution to the welfare fund. The Mayor announced that the donation would be applied to additional payments by the welfare department to families in which children are suffering lack of proper nourishment as the result of insufficient funds.

It was explained by the mayor that the gift of \$2500 increases to \$8200 funds received from the promoters of wrestling in Boston, \$7500 of this total having been contributed by Bowser. The mayor said also that he had been assured by Bowser that, at a later exhibition, an additional contribution of \$2500 may be expected, making a total Bowser donation of \$10,000 to the relief of the needy of the city.

Chobie 4/7/33

CURLEY AUTHORIZES ISSUE OF LICENSES

Sends Notice to City Board on Sale of Wines and Beer

Mayor Curley at 2:35 this afternoon, upon being informed that Gov Ely had signed the beer bill, forwarded authorization to the Licensing Board of Boston to issue licenses for the sale of wines and malt beverages, as provided by the act.

The authorization was as follows: "Pursuant to and by virtue of the provisions of an act, this day enacted by the Legislature, and approved by His Excellency, the Governor, entitled, 'An Act Authorizing and Regulating the Manufacture, Transportation and Sale of Wines and Malt Beverages,' I, as Mayor of the city of Boston, grant authority to your board to issue licenses for the sale of wines and malt beverages as provided by said act."

Forms Ready

Hundreds of temporary multigraphed beer license forms had been made up for common victualers, innholders, retail bottlers and clubs, and were at the Boston Licensing Board at 1 Beacon st.

The Boston Police Commissioner will be notified, and word will be passed quickly down the line to police captains, who will dispatch patrolmen to the fortunate applicants, advising them to get to the Licensing Bureau and be given their licenses.

This was the procedure outlined this morning at the Boston Licensing Board. An applicant who is not notified by the Police Department today or tomorrow, will know that his license is being held up temporarily,

either by the jam of detail work involved in issuing the rest of the licenses, or because the board feels that some further investigation of premises is necessary before granting a license.

Chairman David T. Montague of the Licensing Board this afternoon said that when authority comes from the Legislature his board is ready to issue 200 licenses immediately to hotels, restaurants and grocers. About 500 applications for licenses were received yesterday, making 3000 to date.

Sample of License

The common victualer's temporary license, of which there will be more granted than any other, reads as follows:

Temporary License
Common Victualer

LICENSING BOARD FOR THE CITY OF BOSTON

The Licensing Board of the City of Boston hereby grants to the holder of a license, No. the right to sell wines and malt beverages with an alcoholic content not to exceed 3.2 percent by weight, to be consumed on your licensed premises during the hours covered by your common victualer license, but not between the hours of 1 a m and 5 a m and not before 1 o'clock p m on Sunday, and not to any person under 18 years of age.

This temporary license has been paid for in the sum of and it expires at midnight, June 30, 1933.

Given under our hands this
day of April,

Licensing Board of the City of Boston.

Quiet at Headquarters

The Licensing Board headquarters on Beacon st was comparatively quiet this morning at 10 o'clock. Few stragglers, applying for licenses, came in, and the small clerical force was turning its attention to 14 cases of correspondence which have piled up within the past few weeks.

For years now the staff at the Licensing Board has been small and the sudden mountain of work piled upon it by the amendment to the Federal law and the possibility of Massachusetts legislation to legalize the new brew, quickly swamped the small staff and made necessary the transfer of clerks from numerous other city departments to handle the work.

Workers at the Licensing Commission pointed out that they, too, had suffered budget cuts which hamper them in the emergency. The telephone service is limited and calls are restricted in keeping with the Mayor's economy program, so that the licensing authorities cannot call up licensees to tell them to hasten to the commission.

Workers at the bureau were tired and weary-eyed this morning. Many of them had remained late last night, even after the possibility of the passage of legislation was gone, to catch up the loose ends of yesterday's work and prepare for today's rush.

"You must feel tired," a reporter said to Louis Epple, this morning.

"I am," he answered. "My wife told me I was talking in my sleep all night, answering questions."

The business affairs of every applicant for a beer license are investigated by the board to determine whether it would be desirable to issue the license. Those to whom a license is granted must pay \$70. On June 30, that license expires, and the new commission, at that time, will fix the new fee.

Several beer manufacturers are offering to sell a case of beer for \$3.60, 2 percent off for cash, and 98 cents back on the bottles. It is thought that the consumer will pay about \$4 for a case of beer.

City collector William McMorrow will keep his office at City Hall open until 9 o'clock tonight for payment of the \$70 temporary license fee.

Mayor Curley today directed Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman to draft the necessary letter of authorization to the Boston Licensing Board to issue licenses for the sale of beer. It will be sent to Chairman Montague immediately upon the signing of the bill by the Governor.

Newsboy "Mayor" Calls on Curley

A protest against "too great economy" in the schools was made to Mayor Curley by "Mayor" Harry Marder, newly elected head of the City of Newsboyville, who was inaugurated in Mr. Curley's office at City Hall at 12:30 o'clock today. Marder was accompanied by three other young members of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation who were recently elected city councilors—Sam Kramer, Paul Jones and Timothy McInerney.

Mayor Curley said: "There is only one thing that we can do to solve the problem of depression. If we could build enough jails to house all the bankers who have been robbing the people we would do much. And if all the organized wealth of America which has escaped taxation could be taxed, nobody would be burdened and there would be no unemployment in our land."

HERALD

4/8/33

RECORD

CURLEY SWEARS IN NEWSBOY MAYOR



Mayor Curley administers oath of office to Harry Marder, elected mayor of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation. Three "city councilmen" were also sworn in.

HERALD

TO PAY WELFARE FUNDS
DELAYED BY HOLIDAY

By direction of Mayor Curley, the overseers of public welfare have voted to make payments to recipients of aid of the amounts which were temporarily withheld as a consequence of the proclamation of a bank holiday on March 4. The action taken by the overseers at that time was rendered necessary because of lack of available currency. The reduction then effected involved the elimination of the rent item from the family budget.

It is to be understood that the recipients are to use these back payments only to discharge their obligations to their landlords. The board will insist upon the production of satisfactory evidence that these payments have been made.

POST

\$9450 FOR BOSTON
FROM LICENSE FEES

Boston's first flow of beer in five hours last night swept \$9450 in cash into the City Hall vaults, as 135 dispensers of the new brew paid \$70 in bills and coin for the temporary licenses to operate for 90 days.

This, City Collector William M. McMorrow estimated, was equivalent to the taxes on \$1,065,000 worth of real estate for a corresponding period at the present rate of \$35.50 per \$1000, and indicated the possible relief for the tax-paying home-owner.

Curley Attends

Mayor Curley and a party of friends occupied the directors' box and appeared to enjoy the mat activities. Only recently Paul Bowser gave His Honor a check for \$2500 for the Welfare Fund, and a few months ago he presented His Honor with \$5000 for the same fund.

Post

CITY GETS \$20,090

Revenue for Beer Licenses Issued in Two Days—Expect Year's Total Will Reach \$600,000, Equal to the Taxes on \$17,000,000 Worth of Property

City Collector William M. McMorrow last night locked up \$20,090 in the City Hall vaults as beer's tribute in license fees for the first two days of 3.3 per cent modification.

It represented \$70 in cash from each of the 287 Boston beer dispensers who had obtained permits up until closing hour last night to sell the new brew. They will have to contribute to the city treasury again on July 6, for the temporary permits are good for only 90 days.

To the hotels, restaurants and clubs every opportunity to obtain their licenses for week-end sales, Collector McMorrow held his force of cashiers, tellers and clerks for five hours and 20 minutes overtime after the hall had closed at noon.

Expect \$600,000

The city workers will receive no extra pay for their service, however, because Mayor Curley banned overtime pay two years ago in the municipal economy programme.

In pre-prohibition years, the city collected an average of \$1,500,000 for liquor licenses, but during the past 10 years, this revenue dropped off to a mere \$10,000 a year. But with beer and wine back on the approved list, city officials estimate that the revenue for the city from this source during the first year will reach possibly \$600,000, and that would be the amount property owners would pay on \$17,000,000 worth of real estate, based on the current tax rate.

Whiteside Hits Back at Curley

Alexander Whiteside, referred to as "Public Enemy of Boston No. 1" by Mayor Curley in a recent radio broadcast, expresses hope, in a formal reply, that the mayor will be offered a Federal position because: "The quicker he goes, the greater the distance, and the longer his absence, the better for the city of Boston."

Whiteside, a more or less constant

critic of the mayor, went on to justify his position as counsel for the real estate owners seeking tax reductions and abatements of assessments remarking, "Mayor Curley has done more in the last three years to injure the city than all the other mayors who ever lived."

POST

MARDEN MAYOR FOR HALF-HOUR

Newsboy Council Gets In- sight of City Routine

Mayor Curley got a half-hour vacation yesterday when the leading lights of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation took over the reins of the municipal government at City Hall, just to see what it was actually like.

Elected by his colleagues as "Mayor of Newsboyville," Harry Marden, who has an interest in civics as well as news extras, presided as Boston's chief executive, while Mayor Curley took time out. The juvenile "Mayor" displayed his ability to get along with his "City Council."

For the "Council" was in complete harmony with their "Mayor." There were only six "Councillors" in the newsboy scheme of things, including Sam Kramer, John La Corcia, Paul Jones, Timothy McInerney, John Ryan and George L. R.

HUB PAY SLASH BILL IS VOTED

Three Amendments Add- ed in the House

Following spirited and lengthy debate, the House of Representatives yesterday passed to be engrossed the bill giving authority to Mayor Curley to effect salary reductions among officials and employees of the city and county who are paid from the Boston treasury.

Three amendments, mostly of minor nature, were added to the bill and eight others were not adopted. The upper branch in engrossing the measure did so on a voice vote. Because the bill has already been engrossed in the Senate, the measure will now go back to the upper branch for concurrence in action.

The measure probably will not reach Governor Ely for his signature before Tuesday.

CITY WAGE CUT IS NEARER

Salary cuts for 20,000 municipal employees were a step nearer today following the action of the lower branch of the State Legislature in passing the enabling measure to the engrossment stage.

The bill, already approved by the Senate, gives Mayor James M. Curley discretionary powers in salary curtailments. At present he has no authority under the city charter to revise salaries downward.

Three amendments to the bill as passed by the Senate were added. These amendments protect scrubwomen from the cuts, protect the retirement rights of employees and provide that during the period of salary reduction there shall be no further reductions.

Huber

NEWSBOYS' "MAYOR" AND CURLEY SWAP VIEWS AT CITY HALL

Two Mayors conferred at City Hall yesterday afternoon—Mayor Curley and "Mayor" Harry Marden, newly elected head of the City of Newsboyville, who with three boy City Councilors from the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation was solemnly "inducted" into office. The Councilors were Samuel Kramer, Paul Jones and Timothy McInerney.

Mayor Curley gave the boys his views on remedying the economic situation after 19-year-old Marden had told him how the new officials were already trying to secure full-time Summer jobs for newsboys who are in acute need.

Marden said that the newsboy officials were opposed to drastic economy in the schools. "Boys and girls must not suffer for the economic sins of the adults," he said.

Boston Salary Cut Bill Passes House

The bill authorizing Mayor Curley to reduce the salaries of officials and employees of the city of Boston and Suffolk County was passed to be engrossed by the House of Representatives yesterday on a voice vote after three amendments had been adopted. The bill has already passed the Senate and it will now go back to that body on the question of concurring with the lower branch on the amendments. In the event such action is taken the bill will be returned to the House for enactment and then returned to the Senate for similar action, following which it will be sent to the governor for his approval.

Eight other amendments seeking to exempt lower paid employees from the provision of the reduction and limit to fixed percentages the reductions affecting others were rejected by the House. One of the amendments offered by Representative James W. Hennigan of Boston, provided for a 5 per cent reduction for employees receiving \$1000 or less; 10 per cent on salaries between \$1000 and \$3000, and 15 per cent on all salaries above that amount. This amendment was rejected by a roll call vote of 108 to 108, after Speaker Leverett Saltonstall had his name called in order to tie the vote and kill amendment. After the vote was taken there was a delay on the part of the Speaker in announcing the vote and Representative Robert L. Lee of Charlestown raised a question of parliamentary inquiry as to whether the delay was resorted to in order to allow members to change their votes. The Speaker ruled that the question was not properly one of parliamentary inquiry and two members then changed their votes from "yes" to "no."

Representative Frank Clarkson of Worcester then arose and demanded to know "what kind of a game have we got here?" The Speaker banged his gavel and ordered, "The gentleman will take his seat."

One of the amendments adopted was that offered by Representative John F. Aspell of Boston to exempt scrubwomen from the provisions of the reduction. The second one was that offered by Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware to protect the retirement rights of employees and the third, by Representative John Halliwell of New Bedford provided that during the period of salary reduction there would be no further reductions.

CITY PAY CUT BILL ADVANCED

House Passes Measure to Be Engrossed

Gives Mayor Curley Power to Slash Municipal Salaries

The bill to give Mayor Curley authority to reduce the salaries of municipal employes was passed to be engrossed yesterday afternoon on a voice vote by the Massachusetts House of Representatives. The measure, which has already passed the Senate, was amended in three particulars by the House to exempt scrubwomen, protect the retirement rights of employes and providing that during the period of salary reduction there shall be no further reductions.

A vigorous attempt was made to pass an amendment offered by Representative Hennigan of Boston, providing that the yearly rate of salary of any official or employe should not be reduced, if \$1000 or under, by an amount greater than 5 percent; if in excess of \$1000 and not more than \$3000 by an amount not greater than 10 percent, and if in excess of \$3000 by an amount not greater than 15 percent.

Before the bill was ordered to a third reading, the Hennigan amendment was rejected by rollcall, 108 to 108. Speaker Saltonstall had his name called, thus making a tie vote by which the amendment was rejected.

Scurrying for Votes

There was scurrying for votes during the rollcall by opponents of the amendment. This led Representative Clarkson of Worcester to ask, "What kind of a game have we got here?"

Speaker Saltonstall banged his gavel and said, "The gentleman will take his seat."

After announcement of this vote had been made there was audible hissing in several parts of the chamber.

The bill was ordered to a third reading by rollcall, 130 to 85. The rules were immediately suspended in order that it be given a second reading. Debate ensued, during which Representative Hennigan again offered his amendment. This time it was rejected by rollcall, 104 to 89.

Under an amendment offered by Representative Lewis R. Sullivan of Boston the reduction could not be made without approval of the City Council. That amendment was rejected by a voice vote.

Two Amendments Stand

Representative Manevitch of Boston offered an amendment to prevent the Mayor from interfering with the salaries of the members of the Police and Fire Departments. It was rejected by a voice vote.

On the earlier stage several amendments were offered. Only two of them survived—that of Representative Aspell of Boston to exempt scrubwomen and Representative Sawyer of Ware for protection of the retirement rights of employes.

Apart from consideration of the 3.2 beer bill the only other subject taken up by the House was the general appropriation. Of this, only two items were considered.

The House refused to strike from the bill the item of an appropriation of \$9840 for maintenance and operation of the State Police patrol boat.

By a rising vote of 52 to 41 the House refused to reduce to \$10,000 the item of an appropriation of \$14,720 for administering the law on advertising signs in the State Department of Public Works.

ORDER BACK WELFARE PAYMENTS IN CITY

Money Withheld During Bank Holidays

Recipients of public welfare in Boston are to receive payments which had to be canceled because of the recent bank holiday. The overseers of public welfare in a statement issued yesterday said:

"By direction of the Mayor, the overseers of public welfare have voted to make payments to recipients of aid of the amounts which were temporarily withheld as a consequence of the proclamation of a bank holiday on March 4th.

"The action taken by the overseers at that time was rendered necessary because of lack of available currency. The reduction then effected involved the elimination of the rent item from the family budget.

"It is to be clearly understood that the recipients are to use these back payments only to discharge their obligations to their landlords. The board will insist upon the production of satisfactory evidence that these payments have been made."

Will Pay Welfare Funds Delayed by Bank Holiday

By direction of Mayor Curley the Overseers of Public Welfare have voted to make payments to recipients of aid of the amounts which were temporarily withheld as a consequence of the proclamation of the bank holiday on March 4. The action taken by the overseers at that time was made necessary by lack of available currency. The reduction then effected involved the elimination of the rent item from the family budget.

It is to be understood that the recipients are to use the back payments only to discharge their obligations to their landlords. The board will insist upon the production of satisfactory evidence that these payments have been made, according to the announcement made by the

MAYOR'S POLICY DEFENDED

To the Editor of the Transcript:

About a week ago there appeared in the columns of your paper a transcript of remarks made by the president of the American Institute of Finance before the Springfield Kiwanis Club with reference to the attitude of the present chief executive of Boston toward the matter of municipal expenditures. The substance of the speaker's remarks was, that throughout the entire depression "the mayor of Boston has withstood virtually every attempt to reduce municipal expenditures to their proper level."

Anyone conversant with the facts knows that Mayor Curley, since 1930, has been endeavoring to reduce municipal expenditures wherever possible. Boston was the first large city in the country to eliminate cash payments for overtime and to substitute in their place compensatory time off. It was also the first large city to eliminate home telephones for officials, and the first to substitute the drive-yourself method of transportation for city owned automobiles. It was among the first cities to adopt the policy of permitting vacancies to remain unfilled, or requiring new appointees to take over vacancies at a lower rate than that paid to the former incumbent. It was the first large city in the country to establish a system of voluntary payroll contributions by employees for the relief of unemployment. These and many other economies have been instituted in the city during the past three years under the direction of Mayor Curley. It is true, of course, that up to the present time the mayor has withstood all demand for a reduction in the salaries and wages of municipal employees. Undoubtedly, this is the fact upon which Mr. Bancroft based his remarks. Whether the present depression can be overcome solely by the slashing of salaries is a matter of argument. The fact stands that although for over two years the country has witnessed a wholesale reduction in the earning power of its workers, conditions are worse today than they were before salary cuts were initiated. The mayor has been consistent throughout the depression in his contention that lowering the purchasing power of the American public will not cure our economic ills. The fact that he is now about to reduce city salaries and wages does not mean that he has abandoned this contention. Notice has been served upon him by the banking interests of the city that unless salaries and wages are reduced, no further temporary loans will be made. Rather than have the poor and unfortunate suffer because of the inability of the city to make relief disbursements, the mayor has agreed to salary reductions.

FRANK B. HOWLAND

Roxbury, April 3.

Post 4/8/33

NEBRASKA

Post

ONLY 37 AT PATRIOTIC EXERCISES

But Veterans Carry On With Complete Programme

Thirty-seven patriotic residents of Greater Boston, by actual count, 32 men and five women, comprised the sparse audience that attended the national Army Day exercises, held by the Military Order of the World War, at historic Faneuil Hall last night, to commemorate the United States' entrance in the late war 16 years ago.

Rather than call the memorial exercises off or adjourn the meeting to a small room, the officers of the organization decided to follow out their war-time slogan, "Carry On," and went through with the entire programme.

An apology for the small attendance was extended on behalf of the city by Mayor Curley to Brigadier-General Henry J. Reilly, president of the National Defense Council, who came on from Washington to deliver the oration.

"Less than a corporal's guard has shown up here tonight, a mere handful in the sacred 'Cradle of Liberty,' when the call goes out for a meeting on national defence," said the Mayor. "Yet when the pacifists assemble for a demonstration, it is impossible to find standing room."

Mayor Places Blame

Responsibility for the lack of patriotic fervor was placed by the Mayor at the door of the federal government during the last decade. "Both parties in their platforms took the stand for an 'adequate national defence,' but in recent years it has meant the least possible sum of money that might be appropriated for the army and navy," protested the Mayor.

Following Mayor Curley, General Reilly delivered his oration, pointing out at the start that he considered it an honor to speak from the platform of Faneuil Hall even to a mere corporal's guard. And, to prove his assertion, he insisted that he was prouder when he was appointed a corporal than in later years when he was commissioned a brigadier-general.

Promise of greater crowds of patriots in the future here was made by Mayor Curley, who stated that he would ask the school authorities to include in the history courses in the public schools of Boston some instructions regarding the significance of historic days.

Curley Chosen Member Of Fusilier Veterans

Mayor Curley yesterday became an honorary member of the Fusilier Veteran Association of Boston. He was chosen to succeed Calvin Coolidge and at noon, in City Hall, he was formally notified of his election.

Maj. James W. H. Myrick, heading a uniformed delegation of Fusiliers, pinned a medal on the mayor's coat and also gave him a framed certificate of his membership. With Myrick were Maj. James Malloy, Capt. Charles Tuckett, John P. Murray, John Mahoney, James Vicklund, Charles F. Heywood and Andrew Pendergast and Dr. Clarence House.

MAYOR ENDORSES, BUT DOESN'T DRINK BEER

"How do you like the taste of the new beer?" a reporter asked Mayor Curley last night.

"Passage of the beer bill," replied the Mayor, "is naturally hailed as a victory for personal liberty. It should be a material factor in reducing unemployment and in developing a more cheerful outlook for the people of America."

Though he campaigned for beer and wine legislation from here to California last fall, the Mayor himself is not a beer-drinker.

AMERICAN



TWO MAYORS

Mayor Curley took time out for this "swearing in" exercises. He placed in office "Mayor" Harry Marder, who, with his own council, took over the executive duties. As is the custom, Marder was elected by fellow members of the Burroughs' Newsboys Foundation to act as Mayor for a day. He's a Hays

FIN. COM. IN HOT BLAST AT ROURKE

Says Clique Controls Work of Patching City Streets

Charging that a small clique of contractors have held a monopoly for 16 years on the profitable work of patching the city's streets, the Finance Commission last night issued a report in protest against the plans of Public Works Commissioner Joseph A. Rourke to reject the lowest bidder at a loss of \$8000 to the taxpayers.

EMPHASIZE GOSSIP

Commissioner Rourke's explanation that the lowest bidder's price was too low to do good work was branded as "specious" by the Finance Commission. The excuses merely "serve to emphasize the unsavory gossip that has seemed to be on the lips of everybody in touch with City Hall conditions for many years concerning the hold that one small group of individuals has on this work," the report stated.

The lowest bidder for the work this year was Simpson Bros., with a price of \$57,150. Although this firm is reputable and has been engaged in paying work around Boston for 50 years, Commissioner Rourke wanted to reject the bid and give the contract to M. F. Gaddis and the Central Construction Company, both of whom had the work last year, the Finance Commission stated.

Consumer Pays

Not only does the winning contractor get the city work at the contract price, but he also must be hired by the public service corporations to patch the streets they dig up for gas, electric light and telephone conduits, and the price they must pay is fixed by the public works commissioner.

While the city paid Gaddis and the Central Construction Company \$2 a yard for patch paving work last year, the public service corporations were obliged to pay the same contractors \$7 a yard, and the extra costs were passed along to electric light and gas consumers of the city, it was contended in the report issued by Chairman Frank A. Goodwin.

City Hall Clerks in Annual Get-Together

The annual get-together of the City Hall employees will take place when the Municipal Clerks' Association hold its annual banquet at the Club Barclay, Easter Monday, April 17.

The Clerks' Association, which is conducting the affair, is now entering its 22nd year. Formed in 1911 with the aim of protecting and furthering the cause of its members in the municipal service, the organization has promoted these affairs as a means of bringing its members together.

The guests of honor are His Honor, Mayor James M. Curley, and Joseph McGrath, president of the Boston City Council. Entertainment will be furnished from the leading theatres during the banquet and dancing to the music of Joe Hardy's Orchestra will be enjoyed until midnight.

The banquet committee, composed of members of the various departments, is headed by Frank P. McDonough as chairman, John P. Ego, president of the association, as toastmaster, and William L. Dowling, chairman of reservations.

The committee: Frank P. McDonough, chairman; John P. Ego, George D. Barretto; John P. Ego, Edward Leavitt, William H. Murphy, Edward Leavitt, Theodore S. Gillespie, E. Farrell, Theodore S. Gillespie, Arthur F. Burke, Joseph P. Hanlon, Charles J. McCarthy, John J. O'Neil, Paul McKinnon, Ambrose Woods, John B. Hynes, Paul Keating, Daniel J. Byrne, John H. Glover, William L. Dowling, John J. McCarty.

The ladies' committee, assisting: Mary Barretto, Helen L. Barry, Margaret M. Begley, Marie Costello, Margaret Donovan, Marguerite F. Ego, Mary Gately, Dorothy Leary, Mary F. Murray, Helen Sullivan and Edith Walsh.

ITALIAN LEGION POST AUXILIARY BENEFIT BALL AT SOMERSET

At Hotel Somerset, on Friday, April 21, the Italian Legion Auxiliary of Boston will sponsor the annual ball. The auxiliary, under the patronage of Nobil Dona Antonietta de Martino, was founded by Miss Fredericka Henriette Smith. Invitations have been issued to His Excellency, Joseph B. Ely, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; Mrs. Ely, Lieutenant-Governor Gaspar Bacon, Mrs. Bacon, the Hon. James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston; his daughter, Miss Mary Curley; Mr. Ernano Armao, Italian consul at Boston; Mrs. Armao; Mr. John Boiardi, president of the Italian Legion of Boston; Mrs. Boiardi; Mr. James P. Rose, Massachusetts Commander of the American Legion, and Luigi Verdi. Mrs. Joseph A. Tomasello, president of the auxiliary, has assigned as general chairman of the ball, Mrs. Vincent J. Vollono.

The assisting committee comprises the Misses Louise Carangelo, Louise de Ferreri, Amilla de Ferreri, Jean Vergone, Frida Smith, Grace Tomasello; also Mesdames Bernard Devine, M. Davidson Duffie, Pavdo de Reusis, Nelson Howard, Francis A. Leveroni, Bruno Sorosini, Louise La Porte, Sophie Myers, Albert Robuschi, James Spillane, Frank Scigliano, Ali Ungaretti and Luigi Verdi.

CITY CHARTER CHANGE LOOMS

By BERNARD J. DOHERTY

Because of widespread dissatisfaction with the Boston charter as expressed in more than a score of bills before the legislative committees on rules and cities, creation of a special commission to report on charter changes before Dec. 1 has been decided upon by leaders.

In coming to this decision, it is understood that the Legislature will not authorize a separate committee to investigate the administration of Mayor Curley, which had been urged by Mrs. Hannah Connors, Councillor Francis Kelly, and others.

The special charter commission, however, will go into every phase of the city government setup with particular attention to the feasibility of giving back to the city the appointment of the police commissioner and of the licensing board.

Because of the fact that a state control commission has been established with wide powers over the issuing of all sorts of licenses pertaining to beer, there is a feeling that it is now inconsistent to have a Boston licensing board appointed by the Governor.

There is an insistent demand for changing the charter, also, to remove the present ban on a mayor succeeding himself, to make the term of the council members of the same length as the mayor and to give the council authority to pass over the mayor's veto appropriations, ordinances and certain votes.



WE'RE ON THE AIR—To the roar of mammoth presses, the Sunday Advertiser went on the air with a radio news broadcast. Helping to inaugurate the news dramatization was one of Boston's most important news personages, His Honor James M. Curley, our mayor. He's pictured at the "mike."

Boston Sunday Advertiser Photo.

WOMAN HAILED FOR MAYOR AS 12 JOIN RACE

Mrs. Elizabeth W. Pigeon of East Boston Backed as Next Mayor of Boston

Twelve Bostonians, one a woman are now being mentioned as possible successors to Mayor Curley.

Three of the group have already announced their intention of seeking election next fall and they are now busy nightly, appearing at public gatherings in all sections of the city.

They are former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, District Attorney William J. Foley and Joseph F. O'Connell, former Congressman.

City Councillor Francis E. Kelly of Ward 15, Dorchester, is scheduled to make formal announcement of his candidacy within a few days.

Mrs. Elizabeth W. Pigeon of East Boston, only woman member of the school committee, has already been hailed as the next mayor at gatherings of women voters. Should she enter the fight she will have the distinction of being the first of her sex to ever seek the office.

GLYNN BACKED

South Boston friends of Chairman Theodore A. Glynn of the municipal street commission have already opened a campaign in his behalf although he has made no announcement of his candidacy.

Maurice J. Tobin, school committeeman, of Jamaica Plain, has been approached by political groups and promised their support if he enters the fight.

Political authorities say that he would do much to offset the chances of victory of Dist. Atty. Foley since he has a large following among the younger Democrats.

Supporters of O'Connell say that even with a large number of Democrats in the fight he can still win.

Former Mayor Nichols is expected to receive many votes of the 18,500 city employes and members of their families.

FOLEY TO BE STRONG

District Attorney Foley is expected to run strong in all of the South Boston and Dorchester precincts, and gossip has it that Joseph J. Mulhern, former State Senator, and most influential of the younger Democrats, will support him.

Friends of Joseph A. Tomasello, Boston contractor, are not as active in his behalf as they were two months ago, and there is now some doubt as to whether he will actually enter the campaign.

Governor's Councillor Daniel H. Coakley, Attorney Frederick W. Mansfield and School Committeeman Joseph J. Hurley

Post

4/9/33

BEER BY AIRPLANE



Photo shows Mayor Curley examining a gift of a case of beer which was sent to him from St. Louis by airplane yesterday.

Post

John Drum Camp to Honor Anderson



William L. Anderson (White photo).

William L. Anderson, secretary to His Honor the Mayor, and past senior vice-commander-in-chief of the Sons of Union veterans, will be honored by Captain John Drum Camp No. 18, of the United Spanish War Veterans, at their next meeting by being initiated as an honorary member of that camp.

Mr. Anderson has for the past 25 years been active in the affairs of the veterans, and especially since he has been connected with the Mayor's office.

Because of his many kind acts in behalf of veterans of the Spanish-American war, the members of Captain Drum Camp voted unanimously to elect him as an honorary member and present him with badge of membership.



MAYOR OPENS RADIO SERIES OF ADVERTISER

Eddie Collins of Red Sox Also
at Sparkling Inaugural of
Newspaper Broadcasts

for the loyal Boston fans. I have not been coming here 21 years not to know how well Boston knows and appreciates a good ball club. And we are going to spare no effort to give Boston fans what they want and deserve."

The inaugural broadcast of the new series, in the opinion of radio directors, brought a new high note in the dramatic reproduction for radio of news highlights of the day.

Each Friday night at 8:30, over WNAC, the programs will be heard, featured by the personal appearances of notables in the news, dramatizations of big newspaper features and incidental music.

(Photo on Picture Page)

To the realistic roar of speeding newspaper presses, faithfully reproduced by studio engineers, the new Boston Sunday Advertiser radio program made its debut before the New England radio audience on Friday night over station WNAC.

Mayor Curley, as the principal speaker, formally opened the new series, entitled "The Sunday Advertiser Speaks." Ruth Mugglebee, Sunday Advertiser feature writer, whose exclusive interview with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt appears in today's issue of this newspaper; Eddie Collins, newly appointed vice-president and general manager of the Boston Red Sox, and Margaret Matson, in the role of Mrs. Roosevelt, were others who appeared in the inaugural show. Newcomb F. Thompson, radio editor of the Boston Evening American, directed the production including the vivid dramatization of Miss Mugglebee's interview with the first lady of the nation, a highlight of the broadcast.

PEAISED BY MAYOR

Introducing the speakers, Mayor Curley highly praised President and Mrs. Roosevelt and William Randolph Hearst. He said:

"I wish to pay tribute to three great master minds of constructive leadership in our country today: First, in Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the nation and its outstanding citizen; second, in Mrs. Roosevelt, his wife and the idol of the women of the country, and third, in that great pioneer in the stability of human progress, William Randolph Hearst, publisher."

Speaking of Mrs. Roosevelt's message to New England women delivered today through the Sunday Advertiser, the mayor said:

"It is befitting that a representative of the Hearst publications makes this presentation. No man made a more important contribution to the election of President Roosevelt than William Randolph Hearst."

FIGHTING BALL CLUB

A fighting Boston Red Sox team on the diamond this year was pictured by General Manager Collins, who sent this message to baseball fans:

"Our hopes are high and I know that they can't be too high



WE'RE ON THE AIR—To the roar of mammoth presses, the Sunday Advertiser went on the air with a radio news broadcast. Helping to inaugurate the news dramatization was one of Boston's most important news personages, His Honor James M. Curley, our mayor. He's pictured at the "mike."

Boston Sunday Advertiser Photo.

Globe

4/9/33

HERALD

"FIN COM" HITS PAVING AWARDS

Objects to Public Works Commissioners' Policy

Letter to Mayor Cites Plan to Reject Low Patching Bid

Objection was voiced yesterday by the Finance Commission, in a communication to Mayor Curley, "to the contemplated rejection by the Commissioner of Public Works of the lowest bids for the annual contracts for patching bituminous pavements and the purported intention to continue the monopoly which the commissioner admits has been held by one group of contractors for approximately 16 years."

The lowest bidder, Simpson Brothers, the commission declares, will not be given the contract. The work has been done for 16 years by M. F. Gaddis and the Central Construction Company.

Letter to Mayor

"The commission's objection," the letter to the Mayor says, "is quite as much to the policy involved of deliberately keeping out of this work in Boston all other contractors, whether reputable or not, as it is to the unnecessary expenditure of approximately \$8000, the difference between the lowest bid and the bid of the concerns to whom the Public Works Commissioner has admitted he intends to give the contract."

"The Public Works Commissioner in one breath before the Finance Commission stated that he will not award this work to any but contractors with whom he has had experience in doing this work in Boston, and in the next that he will not permit any other contractor, reputable or not, to obtain this experience. Again, he gives as a reason that the lowest bidder's price is too low to enable him to do good work, and then admits that he does not know costs or profits in the prices of the two firms to whom he intends to give the contracts."

Reasons Termed Specious

"These general reasons the Finance Commission considers specious. They serve to emphasize the unsavory gossip that has seemed to be on the lips of everybody in touch with City Hall conditions for many years concerning the hold that one small group of individuals has on this work."

"Equally specious the commission considers the basic reason given against the low bidder this year and last year, which is that on a water main job in 1926 this particular concern made an error of judgment that resulted in a cost of \$35,000 to the city in land damages, and that on the

only bituminous paving job this concern has been permitted to do in Boston in 16 years, the pavement unravelled to an abnormal extent in the year following the expiration of the five-year guarantee, though the contractor complied with every provision of his contract and kept the pavement in the required condition for as long as he had contracted to do.

Bids Advertised Twice

The Public Works Commissioner has advertised this work twice this year. In the first bidding, on March 13, the total of the bids figured as follows: Simpson Brothers, \$65,400; Central Construction Company, \$69,750; M. F. Gaddis, \$69,890; John McCourt Company, \$70,520.

These bids appear to be about 5 percent lower than the prices paid in 1932, with Simpson Brothers \$4350 lower than the next bidder, the Central Construction Company.

The Public Works Commissioner told the Finance Commission that he rejected these bids because he felt they were too high, though he admitted he made no analysis of them. He also admitted that he recommended to the Mayor that he be authorized to award the work to the contractors who had it last year, M. F. Gaddis in one district and Central Construction Company in the other district, at a flat 10 percent below last year's prices. The Mayor refused the authorization and on a second advertising the following bids were received, on March 31: Simpson Brothers, \$57,150; Central Construction Company, \$64,535; National Construction Company, \$64,650; M. F. Gaddis, \$64,660; John McCourt Construction Company, \$66,980.

Fixes Price to Corporations

"In connection with the award of the patch paving contracts, it should be borne in mind that the Public Works Commissioner designates the contractor to whom the city awards its patching contract as the contractor whom the public service corporations must use for their patching work. The Public Works Commissioner fixes the price without competition and the public service corporations must pay the contractor the price so fixed."

"In 1932 when the prices offered the city for full 3-inch thickness sheet asphalt approximated \$2 per yard, the Public Works Commissioner compelled the public service corporations to pay the contractors designated by him \$7 per yard. He informed the Finance Commission that he has fixed the price that public service corporations must pay the contractors this year \$6.30 per yard, though the price the city will pay by this contract will approximate again \$2 per yard. These excessive costs are borne by the taxpayers who receive public service corporation service."

"The Finance Commission does not believe under the above circumstances that this is a case where the Public Works Commissioner is warranted in departing from the sound policy of awarding contracts to the lowest bidders."

FIN COM DEMANDS END OF MONOPOLY

Calls for Award of Paving Contract to Lowest Bidder

The finance commission yesterday called on Mayor Curley to compel Public Works Commissioner Joseph A. Rourke to award to Simpson Bros. a contract for the patching of bituminous street paving and thereby end the monopoly of such municipal work held by a favored group of contractors for 16 years.

The commission bluntly told the mayor that Rourke had admitted that he intends to reject the bid of Simpson Bros. and award the contracts to M. F. Gaddis and the Central Construction Company.

Bids have been filed twice this year and each time the Simpson proposal was several thousand dollars lower than the next bid. The commission has found that the objections of Rourke to recognizing the Simpson firm are unjustified. In the report to the mayor the commission said:

"The lowest bidder, Simpson Bros., whose offer to do the work is to be rejected, happens to be the oldest paving firm doing business around Boston with a record of more than a half century in the work, and known to be acceptable to almost every other municipality in this part of the state."

"The bidders to whom the contracts are to be awarded are M. F. Gaddis and the Central Construction Company. The active men in these concerns have been always, since bituminous pavement came to be used in Boston, the active men in the firms to whom the work has been given."

"The public works commissioner in one breath before the finance commission stated that he will not award this work to any but contractors with whom he has had experience in doing this work in Boston and in the next that he will not permit any other contractor, reputable or not, to obtain this experience. Again, he gives as a reason that the lowest bidder's price is too low to enable him to do good work and then admits that he does not know costs or profits in the prices of the two firms to whom he intends to give the contracts."

Original bids rejected by Rourke were: Simpson Bros., \$65,400; Central Construction Company, \$69,750; M. F. Gaddis, \$69,890; John McCourt Company, \$70,520.

The second group of bids showed Simpson Bros. continuing low with \$57,150. Others were Central Construction Company, \$64,535; National Contractors Company, \$64,650; M. F. Gaddis, \$64,660; John McCourt, \$66,980.

CURLEY CHOICE DUE THIS WEEK

Selection as Ambassador to
Poland Hinges on
Acceptance

CAPITAL PUZZLED BY HIS ATTITUDE

Asked whether he would accept the ambassadorship to Poland, Mayor Curley said last night: "How could I make any statement on that, when it's never been tendered?"

[From Herald Washington Bureau]

WASHINGTON, April 9—Official announcement that Mayor Curley of Boston has been selected as next United States ambassador to Poland is expected here next week, if the mayor accepts the post.

Administration leaders are puzzled over Boston reports that the mayor insists that no offer has been made to him concerning Poland and that he knows nothing about it, as it is well established that the state department inquired of the Polish government if Mr. Curley would be acceptable. The answer was in the affirmative.

One construction placed on the Boston reports is that the position may not be attractive to the mayor and that he may decline it because he prefers an appointment here or the

ambassadorship at Rome. Several other rumors for which the mayor has been mentioned have gone to others and the information here is that if Poland refused another offer, if made, will not be so important.

In view of present conditions abroad the appointment as ambassador to Poland is built to order for any one who, like Mayor Curley, enjoys action. It is one of the most delicate and important in the entire diplomatic service at the moment, due to its strategic location in the very centre of disturbance in war threatened Europe.

Splitting Germany with the famous Polish corridor, Poland also borders on Russia for her great boundary length on the east, and touches Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Lithuania. Only the narrow Czech strip separates her from Austria and Hungary.

With Hitler stirring the world to irritation, the Polish corridor becomes of extreme importance. German leaders ever since the war have denounced the injustice of the separation of East Prussia from the rest of Germany, and have proclaimed Danzig as a "German city." They have been much more agitated about that than about the "lost provinces," Alsace and Lorraine. In fact they are quite resigned to the permanent loss of those provinces, now French. But no German leader ever admits the possibility of Danzig remaining outside the Reich.

SEED OF WAR THERE

The seed of war has been there ever since Versailles, growing more and more menacing as Germany has become relatively stronger. Hence the French alliance with Poland, the loans of French money and officers and strengthening the armed forces of the little country recreated by Versailles after more than 100 years of division among Germany, Austria and Russia—dating back in fact to Frederick the Great.

The United States was spending, up to the economy bill, more than \$80,000 a year on the embassy at Warsaw, and regarded it as better worth the money than some others which cost more. And yet Ambassador F. Lamot Belin, whom Mayor Curley will succeed, is at present not even allowed a secretary!

The staff consists of an ambassador, with a salary of \$17,500—subject to the 15 per cent. cut about to go into effect—one counselor and two diplomatic secretaries, who are on the regular foreign service rolls, one military attache, one commercial attache, one disbursing officer, five American clerks, four Polish clerks and translators and nine persons in subordinate positions.

The pay of the three career men totalled \$18,000, and that of the remainder of the employees, exclusive of the military attache, who is on the war department payroll, and the commercial attache, who is on the department of commerce payroll, runs \$14,000 a year. Then there is an allowance to the ambassador for rent and heat of \$700 and a continued allowance of \$10,000, covering some of the minor employees and all incidental expenses. All of these are subject to the 15 per cent. reduction of the economy bill.

Then there is rent for the embassy,

\$9000 a year, which incidentally is the only expense against which the 15 per cent. is not operative. Warsaw landlords do not recognize the right of the President or Congress to shave expenses at their expense.

Which brings the total expenses of the embassy, exclusive of the military and commercial attaches, to \$60,170 a year. As the military attache is a major, the total would go to about \$66,000 a year under the new economy program.

Incidentally Mr. Curley did not let himself in for such a soft thing from the economic standpoint. State department officials are a unit in saying that Warsaw is the most expensive city in Europe, almost as bad as Buenos Aires. The allowance for rent and heat for the ambassador's residence, for example, is now \$595 a year. Ambassador Belin according to friends here, is paying more than \$10,000 a year for his residence in Warsaw, and they do not figure that Mayor Curley will be able to find a suitable place for very much less.

ENTERTAINING BIG ITEM

And then there is the item of entertaining. It will cost the Boston mayor, according to unofficial estimates by diplomats familiar with official life in Warsaw, in excess of \$25,000 a year in addition to his house rent just to follow normal procedure, without extravagance, and with no excessive hospitality! Or more than twice his salary and rent allowance.

If Mayor Curley insists on a secretary it was admitted that the state department, in view of the importance of this particular embassy at this time, and the amount of business which must be transacted, may allow a salary for that. But officials point out that only London and Paris as a rule are given this "distinction."

In short the whole situation is geared for the appointment of a man with an extensive private fortune, who would not object to spending forty or fifty thousand a year in addition to his salary.

Trade between the United States and Poland is not very heavy, as international trade goes. In 1932 this country sold to Poland a total of \$1,108,136 of merchandise, buying from her \$1,255,338. Principal products sold to Poland by this country were wheat flour, cotton, phosphate rock, lard, machinery, and iron and steel scrap. Principal purchases by this country from Poland were fodder for cattle, seeds, metals, chemicals and dyes, matches, paper base stock, hides and skins.

Friends wishing to be very precise in addressing Ambassador Curley might note that the embassy is at No. 11 Aleja Ujazdowski.

HIGGINS' REINSTATEMENT HEARING SET FOR APRIL 20

The petition of Henry A. Higgins, deposed superintendent of Long Island Hospital, for reinstatement, was assigned for a hearing Thursday, April 20, by Judge Joseph H. Barnes in East Boston District Court yesterday. Judge Roscoe Walsworth, associate justice of Chelsea Court, will hear the case.

Mr Higgins, a civil service employee, was removed from office March 2 by Commissioner James E. Maguire of the Institutions Department after he had abolished the office with approval of Mayor James M. Curley.

In his petition to the court, Mr Higgins alleges that his removal was without proper cause and in bad faith, not in the interests of economy, and that the alleged abolition of the petitioner's office was a subterfuge resorted to for reasons other than and opposed to the interests of economy.

G h o b i e

4/9/33

AMERICAN

Polish Post for Curley, Though He Wants Rome

Latter Slated for Breckenridge Long—Gerard Going to Argentina

McAdoo Associate for Comptroller

Idahoan Expected to Become Assistant Secretary of Interior

Washington, April 10 (A.P.)—James M. Curley, mayor of Boston, is viewed as the probable ambassador to Poland although he is understood to prefer the Rome assignment.

Breckenridge Long, former Assistant Secretary of State, probably will be named ambassador to Italy.

James W. Gerard of New York is regarded in authoritative circles as likely to be the next ambassador to Argentina. Gerard, who has been offered the Argentine Post, was ambassador to Germany when the World War broke out. He has taken a leading position in Democratic affairs.

J. F. T. O'Connor of Los Angeles, under present indications, will be the comptroller of the currency. He is a former law partner of Senator McAdoo (D., Calif.).

T. A. Walters, Idaho Democratic State chairman, is considered certain to be assistant Secretary of Interior.

Cudahy for Cuba

John Cudahy of Milwaukee has been recommended by leading Democrats for ambassador to Cuba, and a decision is now up to Secretary Hull and President Roosevelt. Cudahy will be here shortly for a conference.

John Collier of Washington, D. C., secretary of the American Indian Defense Association, is the leading candidate for commissioner of Indian affairs. He is understood to be the choice of Secretary of the Interior Ickes.

Edwin Davis, former representative from Tennessee, is described in high circles as a "hot candidate" for Federal trade commissioner, but no decision has been reached.

There are indications that the appointment of postmasters will be started soon. Nothing has been done on this yet by the Roosevelt Administration due to the crush of congressional legislation.

President Roosevelt sent to the Senate today the nominations of Mayor Frank Murphy of Detroit to be governor general of the Philippines and of L. W. Robert, Jr., construction engineer, of Atlanta, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. These selections had been made known last week.

Council Takes Labor "Hands Off" Hint

After representatives of the Building Trades Council and the Central Labor Union had broadly hinted that the City Council should keep its hand off existing controversies with contractors engaged in erecting municipal buildings, the Council tabled an order introduced by Councilor Kelle calling upon Mayor Curley to abrogate the contracts held by Matthew Cummings.

While the Kelley order applied specifically to Cummings, who has contracts for the construction of the Grove Hall High School, Dorchester, and a building at the City Hospital, because of alleged failure to pay the "prevailing" or union rate of wage of \$1.17½ cents per hour, it was brought out by one of the union men that such criticism might also apply to John Bowen Company, which is erecting an addition to Boston Latin School.

"I don't think," said E. E. Graves, agent of the Building Trades Council, "that the scraps we're having with Bowen and Cummings justify any hula-baloo. We'll settle our troubles with them and we'll be just as good friends as we ever were." Similar sentiments were expressed by William P. Dwyer, secretary of the C. L. U.

Graves, however, remarked that he would not assume to suggest what the "City Fathers" should do. Whereupon one of the councilors amused some of his colleagues by labeling the council "only grandfathers."

House Concurs on Boston Pay Cut Bill

The House of Representatives concurred this afternoon in the Senate's amendment to the bill empowering the mayor of Boston to reduce the salaries of municipal employees. This amendment eliminates the scrub women employed by Boston and Suffolk County from the wage cut.

POLAND POST SLATED FOR CURLEY

Mayor Wants Rome, but Long Is Choice of Roosevelt

Washington, April 10 (AP)—James W. Gerard of New York is regarded in authoritative circles as likely to be the next ambassador to Argentina.

James M. Curley, mayor of Boston, is viewed as the probable ambassador to Poland, although he is understood to prefer the Rome assignment.

It is also said that Breckenridge Long, former assistant Secretary of State, probably will be named ambassador to Italy.

J. F. O'Connor of Los Angeles, under present indications, will be comptroller of the currency. He is a former law partner of Senator McAdoo (D.), California, who was Secretary of the Treasury during the Wilson administration.

T. A. Walters, Idaho Democratic state chairman, is considered certain to be assistant Secretary of the Interior.

John Cudahy of Milwaukee has been recommended by leading Democrats for Ambassador to Cuba. The decision is now up to Secretary Hull and President Roosevelt. Cudahy will be here shortly for a conference.

John Collier of Washington, D. C., secretary of the American Indian Defense Association, is the leading candidate for commissioner of Indian affairs. He is understood to be the choice of Secretary Ickes.

Edwin Davis, former representative from Tennessee, was described in high circles as a "hot candidate" for Federal Trade Commissioner.

Gerard, who has been offered the Argentine post, was Ambassador to Germany when the World War broke out. He has taken a leading position in Democratic affairs.

There are indications that appointment of postmasters will be started soon. Nothing has been done on this yet by the administration due to the crush of congressional legislation.

TRAVELER 4/10/33

AMERICAN

CURLEY OUT OF RACE FOR ITALIAN POST

Breckenridge Long Is Said to be Choice of Roosevelt

ROME, April 10 (AP)—James W. Gerard of New York is regarded in authoritative circles as likely to be the next ambassador to Argentina.

LONG FOR ITALY

James M. Curley, mayor of Boston, is viewed as the probably ambassador to Poland, although he is understood to prefer the Rome assignment.

It also was said that Breckenridge Long, former assistant secretary of state, probably will be named ambassador to Italy.

J. F. T. O'Connor of Los Angeles, under present indications, will be comptroller of the currency. He is a former law partner of Senator McAdoo, Dem. (Cal.).

T. A. Walters, Idaho Democratic state chairman, is considered certain to be assistant secretary of interior. John Cudahy of Milwaukee has been recommended by leading Democrats for ambassador to Cuba. John Collier of Washington, D. C., secretary of the American Indian Defence Association, is the leading candidate at the present time for commissioner of Indian affairs. Edwin Davis, former representative from Tennessee, was described in high circles as a "hot candidate" for federal trade commissioner.

There are indications that the appointment of postmasters will be started soon. Nothing has been done on this yet by the Roosevelt administration due to the crush of congressional legislation.

DETROIT MAYOR NAMED FOR PHILIPPINES POST

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt sent to the Senate today the nominations of Mayor Frank Murphy of Detroit to be Governor-General of the Philippines and of L. W. Robert, Jr., of Atlanta, to be assistant secretary of the treasury.

MAYOR CURLEY IS HOME WITH COLD

Mayor Curley was confined to his home today under care of a physician for treatment of a cold which he contracted a few days ago. He is expected back at City Hall tomorrow or the next day.

U. S. TO GIVE THANKS FOR ROOSEVELT

Hearst Papers Launch Move for President Day Prayers

National thanksgiving for the inspiring leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt, and national prayer for the success of his constructive policies, is the two-fold object of a movement inaugurated today by the Boston Evening American and Hearst papers from Coast to Coast.

The movement brought immediate and enthusiastic commendation from Mayor Curley who, although confined to his home with a heavy cold, directed his secretary, William L. Anderson, to make the following statement:

"The splendid idea advanced by William Randolph Hearst merits the support of every citizen. President Roosevelt in the short period of five weeks has renewed hope, restored faith and made possible a more courageous and contented outlook for the entire American nation:

ALL CLASSES TO JOIN

"In his inaugural address he voiced a prayer for the welfare of the American people and for the guidance of Almighty God in his conduct of the affairs of the nation. We should welcome the opportunity to supplement that prayer, the fulfillment of which is so essential to well-being of the men, women and children of America."

Citizens of all classes and all denominations were asked to take part in a joint religious observance on Sunday, April 30, which would be known as President's Day.

Religious organizations were asked to join in the common bond of belief in a Supreme Being to give thanks that the White House now shelters a man whose interests and efforts are directed toward the welfare of the average citizen.

In addition, by a common prayer, they would ask for him health, strength and guidance that he may see his program for national relief brought to a successful conclusion.

Under the plan, religious, civic and even political groups would conduct their own observance in churches or synagogues. At the moment attention is focused on April 30 as President's Day, but it

is pointed out that the observance might well become an annual period of contemplation on the part of the country at large.

KNEEL IN PRAYER

The religious character of the proposed President's Day is particularly appropriate in view of the strong religious convictions of President Roosevelt himself.

On Inauguration Day, just prior to his induction to the chief magistracy of the United States, the then President-elect and his family went quietly to a Washington church to kneel in prayer.

The President's Day movement has found widespread approval all over the country. In Los Angeles prominent citizens were quick to respond and pledge their support.

Mayor John C. Porter of that city said that at the proper time he would issue a proclamation setting the day aside as President's Day and urging citizens to give thanks and to pray for the President.

AMAZING RESULTS

"It is a most worthy plan," said Mayor Porter. "President Roosevelt has made an outstanding record since his inauguration. He has achieved amazing results, and he has the confidence of the people to a remarkable degree. It is fitting that we express that confidence and our gratitude to him, and that we join in public prayers that his leadership continues to be wise and forceful and successful, that under him we may move back to prosperity and complete the conquest of depression and its woes."

Bishop W. Bertrand Stevens, of the Los Angeles diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, said:

"It is a sound idea and it should be permanent and non-partisan. There should be a proper relation between religion and government. A day set aside and an opportunity to pledge allegiance in the name of religion is highly commendable."

MAYOR KEPT IN BED BY COLD

Mayor Curley was confined to his bed today with a heavy cold, it was reported at city hall, and President Joseph McGrath of the city council stepped into the chief executive's office as acting mayor.

The mayor had his cold when he left city hall on Saturday, and he remained in bed yesterday in an unsuccessful attempt to break it. He was ordered to remain there today by his physician, Dr. Martin J. Egan.

HERALD

4/11/33

RECORD

NO CITY PAY CUT BEFORE APRIL 20

Gov. Ely Signs Bill Giving
Mayor Power to Reduce
Salaries

SCRUBWOMEN'S CASE STILL TO BE SETTLED

Reductions of from 5 to 15 per cent. in the salaries of 18,537 city and county employes, exclusive of scrubwomen, will not become effective before April 20.

An executive order must be issued by Mayor Curley, designating the date for the inauguration of reductions and because of his illness, he was not available last night for a statement of his intentions.

Gov. Ely signed the salary reduction bill yesterday, thereby enabling the mayor to cut all salaries. In an unofficial announcement the mayor has indicated that reductions of 5 per cent. will be made in all salaries below \$1000, 10 per cent. between that figure and \$1600 and 15 per cent. above.

It was believed last night that the mayor would not hasten the preparation of the order which will, on promulgation be effective in all departments under his jurisdiction. The police and school departments, licensing board, finance commission and board of port authority are not within the mayor's jurisdiction; but the legislative act provides that the heads of these departments and boards will have 10 days following the mayor's executive order to make it effective. If they do so, the wage reductions will be retroactive to the date of the mayor's order. If they fail to act, the mayor has the power to enforce his decision.

The insistence of the Legislature that scrubwomen shall be excluded from compliance with the mayor's order promises to call for a legal determination of the intent of the Legislature. Officially, the women are designated as cleaners.

FIGHT KEPT UP TO END

Opposition Senators Try to Delay
Pay Reduction Bill

Before Gov. Ely signed the Boston pay reduction bill yesterday, Senators William F. Madden and Edward C. Carroll of Boston carried their bitter fight against the legislation right down to the enactment stage. Both sought postponement to have its constitutionality tested by the supreme court or ruled on by the attorney-general's department.

Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham was the only Republican to join with the Democrats in speaking in

favor of postponement. He urged consultation with the attorney-general before enactment. The motion to delay action was killed when a rollcall vote resulted in a 16 to 16 deadlock.

Senator Madden predicted that reduction in pay for the policemen of Boston would result in a wave of unbridled corruption by the officers in accepting graft to recompense them for what is taken out of their pay envelopes.

SECRETARY WALLACE SPEAKS HERE MAY 10

Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, will discuss "The New Deal" at the annual banquet of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange in its trade room at 177 Milk street on May 10. The exchange at that time will open a campaign to bring about a co-ordination of all New England industries.

The committee in charge includes Carl J. B. Currie, chairman; William M. Wise, Henry A. Cassidy, Robert C. Bacon, Alfred W. Godfrey, Joseph L. Rankin, Harold E. Mellon, Edward G. Morris, Robert S. Wallace, John H. Lee, Otis Lapham, Arthur F. Hopkins, William H. Driscoll, Walter H. Hill, Henry Lynch and F. Elmer Fenton.

Gov. Ely, Mayor Curley and the presidents of various other New England exchanges have also been invited to speak.

Post

LABOR HALTS COUNCIL ORDER

Asks Board to Mind Own
Business in Wage Disputes

Labor union leaders yesterday urged the City Council to keep its hands off the wage dispute between striking carpenters and the Matthew Cummings company which is engaged in the construction of the new Dorchester High School for Girls at Grove Hall, Dorchester, and the new City Hospital building.

Both Secretary William F. Dwyer of the Boston Central Labor Union and E. E. Graves, business agent of the Building Trades Council of Boston and vicinity, expressed personal opinions that the labor organizations could settle the difficulties without municipal assistance.

As a result, the City Council, in executive session, voted to table the order introduced by Councillor Francis E. Kelly of Dorchester which sought to have Mayor Curley abrogate the two city building contracts on the alleged grounds that the contractor was not meeting the prevailing wage scale of \$1.17½ cents an hour, but was giving the carpenters merely \$1 an hour.

CURLEY TO GET POLAND POST

Washington, April 10 (INS)—With James W. Gerard offered the post of ambassador to Argentina, and Breckenridge Long of Missouri slated for the ambassadorial post at Rome, it appeared today that Mayor James M. Curley of Boston would be the choice for ambassador to Poland.

There has been no official word of the President's selection of Long for the Rome post, but the report came from an authoritative source. It is known that Mayor Curley would prefer this appointment over the Polish ambassadorship.

Gerard, pre-war ambassador to Germany, has been offered the Argentine post, it was learned officially today, but he has not yet accepted. He is expected to do so.

The President's nomination of Mayor Frank Murphy of Detroit to be governor-general of the Philippines, was sent to the Senate today.

Post

NO "SCRUBWOMEN" LISTED ON PAYROLL

Although the new law authorizing pay cuts for Boston's municipal employees exempts only "scrubwomen," not a single "scrubwoman" appears on the city payroll on file at the city auditor's office. The term was banished long ago by the industrious women who scour City Hall and the municipal buildings from top to bottom nightly.

Officially, they are "cleaners," and so listed on the city payrolls. But this will not cost them now a 5 per cent pay cut, for the financial officers of the city agree that they will observe the spirit, rather than the letter, of the law.

Curley Bill Goes to House for Enactment

The State Senate yesterday suspended its rules and concurred with the House in its amendments to the bill to allow Mayor Curley to cut salaries of city and county employees.

Senator Joseph Finnegan got through a motion which would extend the exemption of the city scrubwomen to those employed by Suffolk county. When that amendment carried, the Senate, on a voice vote, concurred with the House amendments and sent the bill back to that branch for enactment.

Choice

Post

4/11/33

EXTENDS SALARY CUT EXEMPTIONS

Senate Includes Suffolk
County Scrubwomen

Minimum Wage Bill Lost—
Report Some Paid Under \$1

The bill authorizing the Mayor of Boston to reduce the salaries of municipal employees, which has passed both branches of the Legislature, was amended by the Senate yesterday afternoon to provide that scrubwomen employed by Suffolk County be exempt from the provisions of the measure.

The House passed the bill last Friday, when it came from the Senate, after having adopted three amendments. One of these House amendments protects the retirement rights of employees, another precludes a second reduction during the period of that provided for in the bill, and the third exempts scrubwomen employed by the city.

The question before the Senate was concurrence in the House amendments. Senator Finnegan of Dorchester moved that the exemption of scrubwomen employed by the city be extended to include those employed by the county. This amendment was adopted by a voice vote, after which the Senate, by a voice vote, concurred in the House amendments. The bill now goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendment made yesterday by the Senate.

The Senate, by rollcall, 22 to 14, refused to substitute for an adverse committee report the bill petitioned for by Senator Conroy of Fall River and Senator Woolfenden of New Bedford to provide means of enforcing decrees of the Minimum Wage Commission.

In urging substitution Senator Conroy said that although there is a Minimum Wage law in Massachusetts, "there is no Minimum Wage law in Massachusetts." He assailed the prevalence of sweatshops and asserted that there are employees who are forced to work for less than \$1 a week. New York, he continued, has enacted a real Minimum Wage law. In his opinion sweat shops would be driven from that State into Massachusetts.

Declaring the proposed measure impractical, Senator Chase of Longmeadow said he had nothing but contempt for sweatshops but did not see where anything could be accomplished by the bill. He said that practically all concerns operating in Massachusetts sell goods outside the State and that an "army of inspectors" would have to be employed to enforce the proposed law.

Asserting that the bill was aimed at those who pay very small wages, Senator Woolfenden urged substitution. "This is not aimed at those who pay a living wage," said he, "but at those who are destroying the youth of our Commonwealth."

After further debate substitution was refused and the adverse committee report was adopted.

CITY PAY CUTS COME NEXT WEEK

Mayor Given Control
Over School, Police
and County

Pay cuts for Boston's 18,000 city, county and school employees, authorized by the new law signed yesterday by Governor Ely, will become effective probably April 20, a week from tomorrow.

NO CUTS THIS WEEK

As Thursday is the final day of the city pay week, financial officers at City Hall asserted last night that it would be impossible to make deductions from the pay envelopes tomorrow because this week's payroll has already been made up.

They stated that it requires three or four days for the city department heads to list each employee and his salary so that it may be approved weekly at the State House by the Civil Service Commission, and then sanctioned by the auditor and treasurer before the money is actually passed out by the paymasters.

Scrubwomen Excluded

Mayor Curley, confined to his Jamaica-way home with a severe cold, offered no comment on the legislative act, which for the first time gives him control over the school, police and county payrolls. It was said that he would require time to study the provisions of the new law before he could issue an executive order, reducing the pay of all municipal workers, excepting only the scrubwomen.

Another factor tending to delay action on the Boston payroll cut was the failure yesterday of the banks here to offer bids on the request of City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan for a loan of \$1,000,000 in anticipation of taxes.

Banks May Block Cuts

Not a single bid was received at City Hall and as a result the Boston Clearing House will meet sometime today to discuss the rate of interest at which the money might be lent to the city until the 1933 taxes come in next October.

Unless the banks agree to furnish money for the city at a fair rate of interest, the Mayor warned recently, he would not favor the proposed \$5,000,000 payroll cut, contending that he had agreed to the salary reductions demanded by the banking interests on this condition.

EXTRA COST TO CITY BY AID TO VETS

Nearly \$1,000,000 a
Year Estimate of
Hub Officials

The veterans' compensation and pension slash by the federal government is expected to cost the city of Boston nearly \$1,000,000 a year, city officials estimated yesterday, and it is believed that all cities and most towns in the State will be forced to carry an additional burden in the form of soldiers' aid payments and welfare grants.

MANY ASK AID, HE SAYS

Captain John J. Lydon, soldiers' relief commissioner for Boston, said yesterday that already his office has been swamped with applicants who have been notified that they are to be cut from the federal pension rolls. They tell all sorts of stories about unemployment and hard luck and ask aid from the city.

While every case will be investigated carefully, he said, there is no doubt that some of the cases will be found worthy of aid and additional funds will be required from the city treasury. He said he has already talked the matter over with Mayor Curley, the city treasurer and the budget commissioner, and he said a conservative estimate of the additional money his department will need for these new cases is from \$250,000 to \$500,000.

Asks 1000 Jobs in U. S. Labor Army

The city welfare department is expected to be called on for at least another \$500,000 for the veterans, city officials said they anticipate.

In anticipation of the rush for assistance, Commissioner Lydon has already conferred with federal officials in charge of the reforestation programme and he has asked that 1000 men now on the Boston soldiers' aid list be given enlistment in the new service.

Post

4/16/33

FIRST THINGS FIRST



AMERICAN 4/12/33

TRAVELER

MAYOR NAMED FORMALLY AS ENVOY TO POLAND

Friends Say He Will Accept Offer of Important Post

Mayor Curley was nominated today by President Roosevelt as ambassador to Poland—and friends in City Hall declared that he would accept the appointment.

This definite appointment came as a climax to a series of reports which had placed the mayor in various other important posts.

Through his former secretary, Cornelius A. Reardon, now secretary of the Boston street commission, Mayor Curley, confined to his Jamaica home with a heavy cold, declined to make any comment on the appointment.

These close friends of the mayor declared that not only will Mayor Curley accept the appointment but that he will resign as mayor without making the expected wage cuts against city workers.

This appointment means that President Joseph McGrath of the City Council will automatically become mayor when Curley steps out.

"The mayor has nothing to say just now," Reardon announced, and when newspapermen, a short time later, communicated to Miss Mary Curley, the mayor's daughter, a rumor that Curley would refuse the appointment, she returned with the declaration.

"He has nothing to add to his original statement."

Curley's closest friends in City Hall asserted, however, that there is no basis for the report that he has desired no ambassadorial post other than that in Italy and that he would refuse the assignment to Poland.

IMPORTANT POST.

If Mayor Curley goes to Warsaw he will succeed the present ambassador, F. Lamont Belin, veteran of many years' service in the State Department, who became ambassador to Poland only last November.

Preceding Belin as ambassador was John N. Willys, the automobile manufacturer, who asked last June to be relieved of the assignment in order to give full attention to his

New Envoy and Hostess



MAYOR JAMES M. CURLEY



MARY CURLEY

automobile business.

According to those in Washington who should be "in the know," President Roosevelt's choice of Mayor Curley for the ambassador role in Poland was made, not because of rumored opposition to him in Italy as ambassador to that country, but because President Roosevelt considers Poland as next to Germany in importance at the present stage of the foreign policy tangle.

INSIDE STORY OF CHOICE OF CURLEY FOR WARSAW

By DAVID BARTLETT

WASHINGTON, April 12—Here is the inside on the last-minute-Curley-for-Poland decision which the President has made. There is absolutely nothing in the rumor that Mussolini intimated to the State Department Mayor Curley would not be welcome. The Dictator and the Mayor are friends, one reason why the Bostonian seemed the logical choice for Rome.

Friends of Mr. Roosevelt say that he is anxious to have Mayor Curley represent us at Warsaw instead because he considers Poland next to Germany in importance at the present time, in view of the wide ramifications which Poland's foreign policy will have. With Germany clamoring for Eastern annexations at Poland's expense and all that this would mean

to France and the rest of Europe, which look with fear on the possibility of Germany's controlling once more that pivot of power which centers on the Baltic, to obtain which the Prussian partitions of Poland originally took place, the key post at Warsaw requires to be more thoughtfully bestowed than any other except Berlin.

Mr. Roosevelt is believed to have decided that Mayor Curley's talents fitted him for the strategical Polish Embassy more than any one else, and that this diplomatically more important Ambassadorship would be worthier of his acceptance.

Friends of Mayor Curley think he will agree with the President's view of the situation, and that one more worry will be off the Rooseveltian mind.

It looks as if Breckinridge Long will go to Rome.

(Copyright, 1933, N. A. N. A., Inc.)

City May Have to Shut Down, Warns Curley

Declares Legislative Action Necessary to Overcome Budget Delay

By Richard D. Grant

The Legislature was told today by Mayor Curley that all city departments might be forced within a very short time to suspend activities unless a change is made in the law governing the amounts they are allowed to spend before the city budget is approved.

The mayor, in a long statement conveyed to the Committee on Municipal Finance by his legislative agent, A. B. Kasson and Budget Commissioner Charles J. Fox, said that because of the depression and other factors which have delayed this year's budget, the departments have reached the end of their resources. They are allowed, under the present law, to spend up to one-third of the previous year's appropriation. The mayor's proposal, contained in a bill, on which the committee gave a hearing today, is that these expenditures be governed by "an appropriation limit," instead of "the present tax limit."

Boston's appropriations for municipal activities for 1933, Mr. Curley said, are \$37,500,000. Last year's appropriations totalled \$40,600,000.

The change which the mayor recommends would involve the approval by the General Court of a flat estimate, according to Budget Commissioner Fox. This would supersede the method of estimating expenditures on the basis of the property valuations of the city. Mr. Fox told the committee that the flat appropriation would be much more easily understood by taxpayers and would force the discussion of the city's finances to be conducted on the actual merits of the budget without other considerations.

"Because of the unavoidable delay arising from the depression the city was not able to submit the budget estimates to the legislative Committee on Municipal Finance along toward the middle of February, as it usually does," Mr. Kasson said, "and because of this delay there is a very strong possibility that unless additional legislation is secured the city departments may be forced, within a very short time, to suspend practically all major activities."

The Curley bill would permit the submission of the city's budget, after it was approved by the Legislature, to the City Council, which might hold public hearings on it.

\$18 Per \$1000

Mr. Fox pointed out to the committee that under the tax limit plan the preliminary expenditures last year were confined to \$19 for each \$1000 of property valuation but that if it is followed this year the measure of expenditure will be only \$18 per \$1000.

The budget commissioner showed the committee where the total municipal expenditure recommended for 1933, \$37,500,000, represents a reduction of approximately \$7,000,000, under the estimates which were submitted to the mayor by department heads, and is approximately \$3,000,000 less than the total departmental

allowances for 1932. "Except for appropriations for public welfare expenditures, soldiers' relief and other special items, all of the departmental appropriations which the mayor has approved represent decreases under those of last year," said Commissioner Fox. He told the committee that the savings represented by this reduction in ordinary departmental allowances were brought about as follows:

A reduction ranging from 5 to 15 per cent in salaries and wages of departmental employees.

Voluntary contributions to unemployment relief by city, school and county employees, during the first three and one-half months of the year.

Allowing death and retirement vacancies to remain unfilled, and where this was not possible, substituting an appointee at a lower salary than that paid the former incumbent of the position.

Employment of public welfare workers instead of temporary seasonal employees in the parks and public works department.

Substitution of compensatory time off for the cash payments formerly made for overtime to employees required to do extra work.

Temporary assignment of clerical workers from other departments to fill seasonal needs for extra clerical employees in the assessing, collecting and election departments.

Use of the Parkman Fund for maintenance expenses.

A drastic reduction in city planning activities.

Anticipation of department requirements for a long period, in order to take advantage of present low market prices and through advertising at the same time general needs for commodities which can be purchased in bulk.

Revision of the method of paying the cost of clinics in connection with various health units.

Elimination of the North Ferry.

A reduction in the rate paid for street lighting, arrived at through conferences with public utility officials.

Downward revision of the allotment to be made for public celebrations.

A marked reduction in the appropriations for new library books.

Confinement of the purchase of new equipment to bare necessities.

Economical revision of the amounts allowed for travel by employees.

Use of the "drive yourself" system of motor transportation wherever possible to do so.

Abandonment of the city's activities at Rainsford Island.

Confinement of repairs to public buildings and other departmental properties to the lowest possible maintenance requirement.

Lowering of compensation paid election officials in polling places, which was made possible because the city election to be held during the current year is not expected to impose on those officials such a heavy burden of work as in the State election last year.

Mayor Curley called attention to the fact that the budget as presented to the Committee on Municipal Finance called for welfare expenditures in 1933 of \$9,400,000. Adding the contributions made by city and county employees voluntarily during the first three and one-half calendar months of the year of this amount, he said, the total would be in the vicinity of \$10,100,000. Public welfare expenditures paid out of receipts from taxation last year totalled approximately \$9,200,000.

Goodwin Supports Bill

Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, supported the mayor's bill. He said that under the existing system the city authorities are able to manipulate appropriations so as to gain their end if the General Court acts about to fix a lower tax limit than

the one they want. Goodwin admitted that he had a comprehensive knowledge of city affairs, but that these manipulations had confused him at times.

Goodwin, replying to a question by a member of the committee, said his commission would not be in a position to pass on the merits of the Curley budget for a period of several weeks. He and

his associates have been hard at work on it for several evenings, he said, but still have a great deal of material to pass upon before reaching final conclusions.

This brought the observation from Senator Samuel H. Wragg of Needham, chairman of the committee, that the Legislature, because of the urgency of the situation, would not be able to wait any great length of time before acting on the bill.

R. Ammi Cutter, counsel for the Boston Real Estate Exchange, said he was in favor of the change from the tax limit system as recommended by the mayor. He agreed with the entire subject matter of the bill except for the item relating to public welfare expenditures.

Mr. Cutter proposed to the committee that the lawmakers fix the sum which might be spent for public welfare purposes at the beginning and then, if this should prove to be insufficient, an additional appropriation could be authorized, subject to the approval of the State Emergency Finance Board, set up under the tax title loan legislation passed several months ago. This, he declared, would permit the extra funds to be obtained without the need of again going before the Legislature, and he thought it would obviate the difficulty which would arise if the situation became acute when the Legislature was not in session. The hearing will be resumed next Monday.

ROOSEVELT SENDS NAME IN TO SENATE

Boston's Chief Executive, Confined to Home with Cold, Refuses to Comment—Daughter Mary Expected to Be His Hostess—Post Pays Salary of \$17,500 and Expense Is Estimated at \$60,000 or More

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston today was nominated by President Roosevelt as ambassador to Poland.

This positive information was received by the Traveler today from both the Associated Press and the United Press.

The Associated Press dispatch read:

"WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt today nominated Ruth Bryan Owen of Florida to be minister to Denmark, and James M. Curley, mayor of Boston, to be ambassador to Poland."

The United Press dispatch read:

"WASHINGTON, April 12 (UP)—President Roosevelt today nominated Mayor James M. Curley of Boston to be ambassador to Poland. He also nominated Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, former representative from Florida, to be minister to Denmark and Iceland."

MAYOR ILL, WON'T COMMENT

Mayor Curley, when informed by his daughter, Mary, of the news of his nomination, issued this statement through Cornelius A. Reardon, his former private secretary:

"The mayor has nothing to say at this time."

He was unable to leave his bed, where he is confined with a cold, to answer telephone calls. Reardon intimated that no further statement would be made by the mayor at this time.

Mayor Curley had planned to go to Washington tonight, but his illness prevented this. In political circles it was believed that the visit was to discuss with President Roosevelt the appointment of Mayor Curley to a different diplomatic post.

The Polish post is said to be regarded as the key diplomatic position in Europe at this time because of the possibility of war over the Polish Corridor.

Although the mayor may change his mind in regard to the post in Poland, he has maintained thus far that the

position has not been offered to him.

Despite the refusal of Mayor James M. Curley to make any statement indicative of his acceptance—or refusal—of his appointment today as ambassador to Poland, politicians close to the mayor had announced this morning that Curley's nomination would be sent this afternoon to the United States Senate by President Roosevelt and that Curley would accept the post.

Senator David I. Walsh has announced, so local politicians say, that he would personally sponsor Curley's

appointment, expected to be to Italy, was delayed.

Curley and Mussolini are decidedly friendly, however, and there was no credence placed in Boston in any unfavorable rumor.

While the post in Italy would have been one of distinction, it would also have been one of ease compared to the Polish assignment, it was pointed out today by political observers, inasmuch as Germany has been casting eager eyes at eastern territory which could be annexed only at Poland's expense.

MOVE FOR MIKOLAJEWSKI

The President considers, according to the Washington observers, that Mayor Curley's sturdy talents fit him for the strategic Polish embassy more than anyone else because of the peculiar situation in that country.

As soon as word of the Curley nomination arrived in Boston, representatives of several Polish organizations started a movement looking toward Curley's appointment of Joseph J. Mikolajewski as secretary of the Polish embassy.

Mikolajewski, a former opera singer, is a present assistant city censor and is one of the outstanding linguists of Boston, speaking nearly every major tongue.

If Mayor Curley accepts the appointment and President McGrath takes over the mayor's office, he will be one of the youngest mayors Boston has ever had.

ONLY 40 YEARS OLD

Although he has been 18 years in the arena of public affairs, McGrath is now only 40.

Back 18 years ago, when he was only 22, he won his first political fight and was elected to the House of Representatives from old Ward 20 in Dorchester, defeating 17 other candidates.

Four terms he served in the Legislature from old Ward 20 and two from old Ward 17, and in 1925, when the city council was formed into its present status he was a candidate from Ward 13 and won. Except for the first two years of the Nicholas administration, he has been in the council since, and was president two years ago.

He was married five years ago to Miss Doris Pearson of Dorchester and they have one child, Richard.

McGrath's mother, Mrs. Ellen F. McGrath, 63, lives across from her son in Castle Rock st., Dorchester, and his sister, Miss Grace McGrath, is a teacher in Girls' High School and is president of the High School Women's Club of Boston.

GLOBE

4/12/33

BRECKENRIDGE LONG TO GET ROME POST

Gerard, Cudahy and Curley Listed For Next Appointments Abroad; Coast Man for Controller

WASHINGTON, April 10 (A. P.)—Decisions on recipients of the many choice political appointments still dangling temptingly from the Democratic patronage tree are taking shape rapidly and probably will be announced shortly.

Unless there are changes in present plans, Breckenridge Long of Washington, D. C., will be Ambassador to Italy, James W. Gerard of New York will be Ambassador to Argentina and John Cudahy of Milwaukee will become Ambassador to Cuba.

Other appointments regarded in authoritative circles as virtually certain are J. T. O'Connor of Los Angeles as Comptroller of the Currency, T. A. Walters, Idaho Democratic chairman, as First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and Mayor James M. Curley of Boston as Ambassador to Poland.

Murphy Name Sent Senate

President Roosevelt himself today sent to the Senate three nominations—Mayor Frank Murphy of Detroit to be Governor General of the Philippines, L. W. Robert, Jr. of Atlanta, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Peirson M. Hall to be Federal attorney for the Southern District of California.

Meanwhile, Democrats who a few weeks ago were disturbed at the delay by the Administration in distributing patronage were eyeing even more anxiously the hewing away of jobs with the economy ax.

The application of a flat billion dollar cut to governmental expenditures toward which President Roosevelt is heading means inevitably thousands fewer jobs.

And even Democrats on Capitol Hill who advocated the stern retrenchment program are wondering how they will satisfy job-hungry constituents who poured in their applications almost simultaneously with the November election returns.

Economy Details Soon

Aided by Lewis W. Douglas, director of the budget, President Roosevelt is fast whipping his economy and reorganization program into shape and an announcement of further details is expected before many more weeks pass.

In addition to sweeping realignment of agencies involving the shifting of functions from one department to another the program means—as outlined by Secretary Roper—the cutting out of useless functions which can be classed as "luxuries" and the dismissal of

"useless employees."

Roper said tonight in an address that the \$36,000,000 appropriated for the Commerce Department would be cut to \$26,000,000, with the remainder impounded in the Treasury.

Thus far appointments have been made only to more important posts and little attention has been given to the lesser patronage. There are indications, however, that the naming of postmasters will begin with a rush within the next few weeks.

No Veterans' Chief Chosen

Since the beginning of the Roosevelt Administration on March 4 the emergency Legislative program has required the undivided attention of the White House, the Cabinet and Congress. Only now is time being found for extended consideration of new appointments.

No decision has yet been reached on who will be Administrator of Veterans' Affairs or Commissioner of Internal Revenue and it probably will be some time before action is taken on these posts. Erwin Davis, ex-Representative from Tennessee, has a good chance of being a Federal Trade Commissioner.

Two of those slated for diplomatic posts occupied high positions in the Wilson Administration. Long was an Assistant Secretary of State and Gerard was Ambassador to Germany when the United States entered the World War.

During the day the nomination of Joseph Woodrough of Nebraska to be a judge of the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals was approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

AMBASSADOR TO POLAND GETS \$17,500 SALARY

The salary for United States Ambassador to Poland is \$17,500. There is a legend that when the automobile magnate, John North Willys went to assume his duties as United States Ambassador to Poland, he soon thereafter gave a party which cost in excess of his salary. Willys possessed a fortune of \$20,000,000 then.

Mayor Curley need not entertain on any such lavish scale, however, although the Republican incumbent Mr. Curley will succeed, L. Lamont Belin, is wealthy and has kept fairly well to the generous scale established by Willys. Willys bought expensive rugs and tapestries while at Warsaw and hired the splendid Potocki Palace for his residence.

Mayor Curley will be the second Boston man to figure in a distance way in Poland's relations with the United States. The late James H. ("Jimmie") White, political writer, who as secretary to Mayor George A. Hibbard some 20 years ago was considered the "power behind the throne" at City Hall, afterward became Ignace Paderewski's "right-hand man" when the great pianist "took charge" politically in Poland.

Besides the salary, Mr. Curley will have about \$2500 from Uncle Sam to cover the cost of such items as receptions at the American Embassy in Warsaw. The State Department requires at least two of these receptions yearly, on the Fourth of July and on Washington's Birthday.

Out of this sum, too, would come the cost of wreaths and flowers for Warsaw occasions, and tips "where such gratuities are, in the opinion of the diplomatic representative, necessary or desirable for the maintenance of the prestige of the United States."

As all taximen, waiters and others in Boston, it is an open secret that Mr. Curley is one of the world's largest-hearted "tippers," so this \$2500 out of which he would have to draw from Uncle Sam for this purpose would be mere "small change" to Mayor Curley.

Ambassador-Designate Curley would also be able to draw travelling expenses from the Federal Government, out of the \$500,000 fund maintained by the State Department for this purpose. But he could claim such reimbursement only when travelling in direct relation to Government business.

The United States Ambassador to Japan, Joseph Clark Grew, Mr. Curley's fellow Bostonian at Tokio in diplomatic service, is reputed to spend from \$50,000 to \$75,000 a year of his own money at the post, as against a \$17,500 salary and allowances, which the Government pays him. On a loose reckoning, Mr. Curley might be expected to spend \$10,000 a year above his salary. This would go for rent, for servants, for an automobile, etc. And if Mr. Curley and his daughter, Mary Curley, traveled at all extensively during Mr. Curley's tenure of the Ambassadorship, then the incidental cost to the Mayor of filling the job would be far more.

Globe

4/12/33

TRAVELER

MAYOR CURLEY ASKS FOR \$37,500,000 THIS YEAR

Cut in Boston's "Appropriation Limit" Due to General Reduction in Requirements

The total appropriations for Boston's municipal activities in 1933 would be \$37,500,000, as compared with \$40,600,000 for 1932, under the terms of a petition of Mayor Curley heard today by the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance. The budget recommendations of the Mayor were contained in a bill fixing an "appropriation limit" for the expenditures of the city government instead of the customary "tax limit" legislation under which the budget in prior years was approved by the Legislature.

Charles J. Fox, Boston budget commissioner, stated to the committee that the change is sought because the flat appropriation method proves easy of understanding to the taxpayers and centers the discussion of city finances on the merits of the budget itself.

Continuing, Mr. Fox said that the budget approved by the Legislature under the terms of the bill before the committee, would later be submitted to the City Council and public hearings would be conducted. If the tax limit were used as a measure of municipal expenditure, he went on, the limit this year would be \$18 per \$1000 of property valuation, as compared with the \$19 limit allowed by the Legislature last year.

According to Mr. Fox, the \$37,500,000 asked for represents a reduction of approximately \$7,000,000 in the submitted estimates of department heads and is about \$3,000,000 less than the total departmental allowances of 1932.

How Savings Were Secured

The only items not reduced, said Mr. Fox, are those for public welfare and soldiers' relief. The savings in departmental allowances, he continued, were secured in the following manner:

Reduction ranging from 5 to 15 percent in the salaries and wages of departmental employees.

Voluntary contributions by city, school and county employees to the unemployment relief fund.

Permitting vacancies through death or retirement to remain unfilled or requiring new appointees to accept a lower salary.

Use of public welfare workers in place of seasonal temporary employees in the Park and Public Works Departments.

Granting compensatory time off rather than making cash payments to employees required to work overtime.

Covering seasonal needs for additional clerical help in assessing, collecting and election departments by temporary assignment of clerical workers from other departments.

Use of Parkman fund for maintenance expenses.

Marked reduction in city planning activities.

Taking Advantage of Low Prices

Taking advantage of prevailing low market prices through anticipation of department requirements for a long period, and by advertising at one and the same time several departmental

needs for commodities that may be purchased in bulk.

Readjustment in method of payment of clinic costs in various health units.

Elimination of North Ferry. Reduced street lighting rates, resulting from conferences with public utility officials.

Revising downward allotment schedules for public celebrations.

Marked reduction in appropriations for new library books.

Confining purchases of new equipment to absolute necessities.

Readjustment in travel schedules of employees so as to effect savings in expenditure for carfares.

Extension of new youdrivit system of motor transportation wherever feasible.

Discontinuance of activities at Rainsford Island.

Repairs to public buildings and departmental property confined to minimum maintenance requirements.

Reduction in compensation of election officials in polling places, owing to the fact that the city election to be held this year will not impose upon these officials such a heavy burden as did that of 1932.

Larger Welfare Disbursements

The city's budget provides for welfare disbursements of \$9,400,000 for 1933. With the contributions made by the city and county authorities for the first 3½ months of the year added, the total will amount to \$10,100,000. Last year the city's public welfare expenditures paid for through taxation amounted to approximately \$9,200,000.

Chairman Goodwin Favors Change

Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, favored the change from tax limit procedure to that of an appropriation limit. He said that under the existing system the City Government can manipulate appropriations to bring about the end it desires, in the event the Legislature acts favorably.

Asked when the Finance Commission would be in a position to pass upon the merits of the budget as submitted, Mr. Goodwin replied it would not be for several weeks. He stated that the commission has been working on the subject and still has much to consider before reaching a conclusion.

Senator Wragg of Needham, chairman of the Committee on Municipal Finance, said it would not be possible for the Legislature to wait any great length of time before acting on the bill.

R. A. Cutter, representing the Boston Real Estate Exchange, favored the change and the amounts as proposed in the bill with the exception of the welfare expenditures. He suggested that the Legislature fix this latter amount and if it proved insufficient a further appropriation be allowed by the State Emergency Finance Board.

The hearing will be resumed next Monday.

BOSTON DEPTS. MIGHT SUSPEND

Curley Warns Legislature Special Legislation Is Necessary

Unless special legislation is obtained the Boston city departments will be forced practically to suspend all major activities within a very short time, Mayor Curley notified the legislative committee on municipal finance today.

STATEMENT FROM MAYOR

At the annual hearing before the committee on Boston's municipal appropriations a statement from the mayor was presented asking an amendment to the law so as to allow city departments to spend a greater amount of money than usual in anticipation of the passage of the budget. The statement explained that this year, due to developments arising from the business depression, the budget was not presented to the Legislature in February as usual.

"Because of this unavoidable delay," the statement of the mayor read, "there is a very strong possibility, unless additional legislation is secured, that city departments may be forced within a very short time practically to suspend all major activities."

At today's hearing the Boston officials, A. B. Casson, legislative counsel, and Charles J. Fox, budget commissioner, said that Boston's appropriations for municipal activities for 1933 would be \$37,500,000, as compared with \$40,600,000 for 1932.

WANTS "APPROPRIATION LIMIT"

The budget recommendations of the mayor are contained in a bill fixing an "appropriation limit" for the expenditures of the city government instead of the usual "tax limit" legislation under the budget in prior years. The tax limit is the variable part of the tax rate.

Fox said the change from the "tax limit" to "appropriation limit" is asked because the latter method is more easily understood by the taxpayers and centres the discussion of city finances on the merits of the budget itself and on nothing else.

The budget approved by the Legislature under the terms of the present bill would later be submitted to the city council and public hearings held on it, Fox said.

TRANSCRIPT 4/12/33

Curley Is Named Envoy to Poland

Rewarded by Roosevelt for Support

Given Ambassadorship as Re-
sult of Work in Presidential
Campaign

Appointee to Keep Interest in Politics

Regarded by Congressional
Democrats as Having Further
Ambitions

Curley Keeps Mum on His Selection

Possibility Seen That He Is
Being "Drafted" for
Warsaw

By Oliver McKee, Jr.

Special to the Transcript:

Washington, April 12.—President Roosevelt this afternoon honored another mayor, and one of his early supporters, when he sent to the Senate the name of James M. Curley of Boston as United States ambassador to Poland.

Mr. Curley's selection for the Warsaw post had been forecast, the principal element of doubt lying in the willingness of the Boston mayor to accept this place, when he had indicated his preference for Rome. The Washington Government some days ago had sounded out Warsaw, and had received information that the Polish Government was agreeable to the appointment of Mr. Curley as ambassador.

The Administration has from the beginning taken the position that Mr. Curley's work for the Roosevelt cause, especially during the pre-convention period, entitled him to appropriate recog-

ition on the Roosevelt appointment slate. The difficulty has been to find a proper place, and Warsaw will give him the dignity and the position of ambassador.

Massachusetts Democrats in Congress, in talking among themselves on the Polish appointment, do not believe that Curley will keep himself out of the political picture in the Bay State. It is expected that he will maintain his political contacts, and that as ambassador to Poland he will find a way of keeping himself in the news. That Curley has future political ambitions is generally conceded, and Bay State Democrats here are speculating on the part that Curley will play in State patronage between now and the time he leaves for his new post.

The mayor's predecessor in the Polish post was John N. Willys, multi-millionaire automobile manufacturer and financier. Mr. Willys resigned his post some months ago and Lamont Belin was appointed ambassador by former President Hoover, but never confirmed by the Senate.

Curley Silent on Appointment

Word that President Roosevelt had nominated him to the position of ambassador to Poland was received with studied silence this afternoon by Mayor Curley at his Jamaica home where he has been confined by a severe cold for the past few days. When the mayor's home was reached by telephone it was stated by the mayor's daughter, Miss Mary Curley, and his son, Paul Curley, that the mayor was resting and that he declined to comment on his appointment. In reply to a question relayed to him through Paul Curley, whether his plans contemplated a visit to Washington in the near future or whether he had received any communication from the President, the mayor sent word that he had no comment to make.

While the selection of the mayor for the important Warsaw position has been discounted in recent Washington dispatches, there has been a lingering conviction among his friends that the post did not appeal to the mayor and that in view of that fact, there was great doubt whether President Roosevelt would carry out the earlier indications.

It has been a more or less open secret that the mayor hoped for appointment as ambassador to Italy, and his friends have insisted all along, despite developments strongly indicating that he would not be selected for the Rome post, that his chances of going to Italy had not entirely disappeared.

In reply to questions from time to time during the past few days with relation to speculation over the Warsaw appointment, the mayor has repeatedly stated that he knew nothing about such a possibility. It may be that the selection has come without any definite proffer having been made to the mayor. Such action by the President would be in effect in the nature of "drafting" the mayor for the post, a contingency which was suggested to the mayor the other day but which he greeted with an unfathomable glance.

Receipts of Beer Board Now \$75,000

Rush of Applicants for
Licenses Continues — No
Session on Good Friday

Chairman William P. Hayes of the Massachusetts Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission announced today that the State beer board has taken in a total of \$75,000 since it began to issue permits last Saturday. Yesterday's total was in excess of \$38,000, and today the money continued to pour in from the usual large crowd of applicants. The board had hoped to devote its time today to other things but the rush of business was so great that there was no chance.

The position of executive secretary to the commission will remain unfilled for at least a few days. Mr. Hayes said at noon that no name would be sent to the governor and Council at today's meeting. No session of the commission will be held on Good Friday, the chairman said.

Director Ralph W. Robart of the State Division of the Necessaries of Life, following an investigation of the beer situation yesterday, said today that the officials of cities and towns had suddenly "gone crazy" over the prospect of large revenue from the sale of beer and it was due to the excessively high fees that the price of beer was so high. Robart established a cent an ounce as a fair retail price for beer by the glass. He praised the brewers for the prices they have fixed. He said he plans to investigate the wholesale end of the business tomorrow.

Ely Signs Boston Salary Cut Bill

Governor Joseph B. Ely yesterday signed the bill authorizing Mayor Curley to reduce the salaries of officials of the city of Boston and Suffolk County. The bill leaves the amount of reductions to the discretion of the mayor, but exempts the retirement of scrubwomen, protects the retirement rights of employees and precludes any further reductions during the time the one provided under the bill is in effect.

When the measure came up in the Senate yesterday for enactment, Senators Edward C. Carroll of South Boston and William F. Madden of Roxbury sought to have action postponed in order that the Supreme Court or the attorney general might rule on the constitutionality of the bill. The motion was defeated when a roll call vote resulted in a 16-16 deadlock.

Chase 4/12/33

McGRATH TO BE MAYOR IF CURLEY GOES ABROAD

President of City Council Would Fill Out Term,
Which Expires Next January



JOSEPH McGRATH
President of City Council, who may become Acting Mayor of Boston.

In the event Mayor Curley should decide to accept the position of Ambassador to Poland, Joseph McGrath of Savin Hill, Dorchester, president of the Boston City Council, would become Acting Mayor of the city with the full power of a duly elected Mayor. Mayor Curley's term as Chief Executive of the city will expire in the first week of January, 1934. There remains but a little more than eight months of Mayor Curley's four-year term, and because of the short time remaining, the law makes no provision for the election of a Mayor out fill out the unexpired term of Mayor Curley.

Pres McGrath of the Council was elected to the head of the Council in January last after a spirited contest that lasted a few weeks and was participated in by practically every member of the present City Council. Pres McGrath would assume his new duties as soon as Mayor Curley departed. It would be impossible for Mayor Curley

to continue to administer the affairs of the city for the remaining months of his terms, although it was intimated some months ago that should he be appointed to a Cabinet post he would probably serve out his full term.

McGrath would be paid at the rate of \$20,000 a year, the salary drawn by the Mayor of the city, although Mayor Curley has for some time given a generous portion of his salary to the Public Welfare Department.

"Joe" McGrath has had a wide experience in politics and has served in the House of Representatives from Dorchester, as well as in the Council for several terms. It is problematical at this time whether he would be a candidate for Mayor of the city. Persons familiar with politics say that McGrath has all the training and capabilities to make an excellent Mayor, but his closest friends have not been able to learn whether he would be willing to run for Mayor.

AMERICAN APPROPRIATION LIMIT ASKED FOR BOSTON

Authority to establish an "appropriation limit" for expenditures by the city of Boston instead of the "tax limit," which has prevailed for years, was urged at a hearing today before the committee on municipal expenditures.

The innovation has the backing of the finance commission, Mayor Curley, and various groups interested in municipal economies.

A. B. Casson, legislative agent for the mayor, declared that because of the delay over the budget, the amounts to be spent by city departments prior to the passage of the budget should be increased from one-third to one-half of the prior year's expenditures.

He said the budget is being scrutinized by the finance commission and that further delay will come because of hearings that will have to take place before it is adopted.

Charles J. Fox, budget commissioner, said that under existing statutes, a tax limit of \$6.52 on the average valuation of any past three years had to be increased by the Legislature in recent years and that the figure of \$19 was established by the Legislature in 1932. This year the amount to be appropriated will call for a limit of \$18.

But, he argued, an appropriation limit instead of a tax limit would serve the same purpose, eliminate a great deal of confusion in the public mind, cut out extraneous discussions, and authorize an amount in dollars and cents beyond which the city could not spend.

GOV. ELY SIGNS BILL TO SLASH HUB SALARIES

The Parkman bill, making possible 5 to 20 per cent salary reduction for 18,537 Boston municipal employees, was enacted by the Legislature yesterday afternoon, and signed by Gov. Ely a few minutes later.

The reduction in the city's budget made possible by the bill will aggregate \$5,100,000. Police and school department payrolls are included among those departments, control of whose payrolls is given the mayor.

As Mayor Curley was confined to his home with a severe cold, the date on which the pay cuts will take effect could not be learned, but it was expected they would become effective next week.

The mayor, under the provisions of the new law, has the authority to cut all salaries by the amount

12

Globe 4/12/33

ROOSEVELT SENDS NAME TO SENATE

Mayor Declines to Make Any Comment on Appointment



MAYOR JAMES M. CURLEY

By CHARLES S. GROVES
WASHINGTON, D C, April 12—
President Roosevelt sent to the Senate today the nomination of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston to be Ambassador to Poland. The usual inquiries have been made by the State Department of the Polish Government as to the acceptability of Mayor Curley as the American representative,

and the department has received assurances that the appointment is acceptable.

MAYOR CURLEY DECLINES COMMENT ON NOMINATION

Mayor Curley, who is confined to his home with a heavy cold, declined to make any comment on his nomination as Ambassador to Poland today. The Mayor did not feel well

enough to leave his bed and go to the telephone, but sent word to Cornelius A. Reardon, his former private secretary, that he had nothing to say at this time.

This message was relayed to Mr. Reardon by telephone by the Mayor's daughter, Miss Mary Curley. The Mayor also made it known to Mr. Reardon that there would be nothing to add at this time.

Whether Mayor Curley will accept the post to Poland is problematical. The impression persists around City Hall that the Mayor would have preferred the assignment to Rome. It was recognized, however, that the Ambassadorship to Poland is of much significance and importance due to the present unsettled conditions between Germany and Warsaw.

It was also said at City Hall today that had the Mayor been well, he had planned to go to Washington today to see President Roosevelt.

Dr. Martin J. English, the Curley physician, visited the Mayor today. He stated that there was some improvement in the patient's condition, but that he was not well enough to go to City Hall today.

Mayor Curley knows no foreign languages and has never been in Central Europe. The only foreign countries he has visited are Ireland, England, France and Italy.

MAYOR'S COLD DELAYS PAY CUT DECISION

Date of Slash for City Employees Not Set

As a result of Mayor James M. Curley's continuing indisposition, there will be no decision today as to the date of the expected wage cut for municipal employees.

The Mayor has been in bed since Sunday at his home, suffering from a cold. His physician, Dr. Martin J. English, visited him this morning and found him somewhat improved, but ordered him to remain in bed today.

TRANSCRIPT 4/13/33

Some Doubting Whether Curley Goes to Poland

Mayor's Silence Leads to Belief He May Decline Ambassador- ship to Warsaw

By William F. Forbush

Mayor James M. Curley continues to keep his friends on the anxious seat with relation to his nomination yesterday by President Roosevelt to be Ambassador to Poland. The longer he maintains silence, the more convinced are some of his friends and political observers becoming that he will not accept the appointment. Still confined to his Jamaica home by a severe cold and with his immediate activities hinging on the orders of his physician, the mayor sent forth word through his daughter, Miss Mary Curley, that he still has no comment to make on the appointment. Furthermore, it is understood to be problematical whether any statement will be given out later in the day.

The camp of the Curley followers is split—some hoping that he will accept the important assignment, despite the fact that he was hopeful of being designated as envoy to Italy, while others, led by Henry E. Lawler, president of the Democratic City Committee, are behind a movement insisting that the mayor be appointed to some important position which would keep him in this country. "Keep him in America" is the slogan of this group and they are planning a mass meeting in the hope of advancing their desire.

Allowing for the fact that he is suffering from a cold, those who are familiar with the Curley reactions in matters of politics attach considerable significance to his silence. Never at a loss for an immediate expression of opinion, the mayor now is confounding friends, associates and the politicians generally by the silence which has characterized his attitude ever since his name has been mentioned in connection with the Warsaw post. His reaction to the early rumors that he was slated for the position was quite opposite to his obvious pleasure and interest when it was at first suggested that his appointment to Rome was likely.

He has persisted all along since the Warsaw appointment bobbed into consideration that he had heard nothing from Washington on the subject. In the usual course of procedure in such circumstances it would be expected that the appointee-to-be would first be approached to learn if the prospective selection were acceptable to him. There has been nothing definite, at least as concerns Mayor Curley, to indicate that he had been so approached, which would indicate that his nomination may have been sent to the Senate only on word from Warsaw that he would be acceptable.

In other words, politicians are beginning to reason, the mayor, in effect has been "put on the spot" in the matter of his reward for his pre-convention and election services in behalf of Roosevelt, or has been designated for the post which he has not gone through the form of accepting as a preliminary. In effect, it would appear that he has been, substantially, drafted for the post which, of course he is not obliged to accept.

Convinced He Won't Accept

While speaking only privately, for obvious reasons, certain friends of the mayor feel confident that he will decline the offer as being far removed from the nature and the locale to which they feel he is entitled by way of recognition of his pre-convention campaign efforts in a State hostile to Roosevelt, and of his election campaign activities which took him on an extended and costly tour of the West.

Although some look upon the possibility of the mayor declining the President's appointment as inconceivable, there is a group of close associates and loyal supporters of the mayor who insist that, if he becomes convinced that he has not been given the consideration he feels he is entitled to receive, he will have no hesitancy in going to Washington and making his position forcefully and dramatically clear, or in sending a message to that effect.

There is reason to suppose, in this connection, that if the mayor had not become incapacitated by a cold, he would either be on the way to Washington now or would have gone there earlier in the week to register his opinion on the suggestion that he go to far-off Warsaw. Friends of the President and of the

mayor see the possibility that, even if the mayor should make up his mind to turn down the Poland offer, the President may persuade him to reconsider and to assume the duties of the post which is considered of great importance at this time of unrest in Germany, including agitation among Hitlerites over the troublesome Polish Corridor question.

Those who are familiar with the diplomacy of the President, which has many times served him in good stead in calming the disgruntled, do not think it is entirely beyond the bounds of reason to expect him to reconcile Mr. Curley and to have him accept the present offer, perhaps with the likelihood that his station in Warsaw would be only temporary and would place him in the position of being available later for a post which would be more acceptable. Otherwise, as these observers analyze the situation, the Administration would be in the position of having made the gesture of rewarding the mayor and allowing his case to rest there, with no further advances.

Mrs. Owen Quickly Confirmed

Speculation whether the mayor would accept the appointment was given some life by the fact that the President's appointment of Ruth Bryan Owen of Florida as minister to Denmark, which was sent to the Senate along with the nomination of Mayor Curley, was speedily confirmed. This action followed without debate after Senator Fletcher of Florida had asked and received unanimous consent for Mrs. Owen's confirmation without the usual procedure of committee action.

Our Envoy to Poland Mr. Curley Will Be Able Ambassador

Mayor James M. Curley has been appointed American ambassador to the historic court of Poland.

It is an important portfolio.

Poland, since the Versailles Treaty, has become a nation of increasing influence in world affairs.

She was ceded the rich agricultural lands on the eastern frontier of Germany. She acquired mineral wealth. She procured the Polish Corridor and her long-cherished access to the sea. She is constructing on the Baltic, at the edge of Danzig, one of the most formidable naval bases in all history.

In addition to her domestic and commercial gains, Poland continues to be the buffer state of European diplomatic affairs, separating Germany from the Balkan States and Soviet Russia from the rest of Europe. Backed by France, she is a nation to be considered in any of the embroilments or diplomatic adventures of the European nations.

Under all these circumstances in which, it may be seen, Poland is an integral factor in the peace and fate of Europe, Mayor Curley has been designated to a position of prime importance in which tact and skill will be necessary to maintain the best interests of the American nation.

Mayor Curley will be an American ambassador. He understands the precepts and traditions of America and he will command respect for them. He will not bend the pregnant hinges of the knee to flattery and cajolment. Like old Jack Barry, he will keep the American flag at the masthead.

We are sorry to see him leave. We wish him success in his new and important post. We are glad the American nation has a whole-hearted public official.

AMERICAN

4/10/33

GLOBE

CURLEY SILENT ON EMBASSY TO POLAND

Mayor James M. Curley saw his friends divided between cheers and tears today.

They were torn between his acceptance or rejection of the portfolio he will carry to Poland as United States ambassador.

"Keep Curley in America," was the cry of the group that wanted to see the mayor in a government position at Washington.

To the others, Curley was considered appointed to one of the most important posts within the power of President Roosevelt.

In his sick bed at the Curley home in Jamaica way the Mayor steadfastly withheld comment.

To reporters who communicated with the Curley home today, his daughter, Miss Mary D. Curley, said:

"He has no statement for the press as yet. I think that he will get in touch with the press when he does have a statement."

She said that her father was still ill in bed.

CONFIRMATION NEEDED

His appointment has yet to be confirmed by the foreign relations committee of the United States Senate, a detail that is considered perfunctory in view of the system that requires acceptances of all concerned before such appointments are made.

Should Mayor Curley accept the Warsaw appointment, he would probably go through a month of schooling in Washington to obtain a first hand picture of American problems as they relate to Poland.

This month of instruction before departing for Warsaw would be at the state department, and it would be late in May at least before he could leave the United States to take up the ambassadorial post, which, it was estimated today, would cost him annually about three times the salary he would receive.

SALARY CUT TO \$14,875

As ambassador to Poland, Curley would rate an annual salary of \$17,500, minus the recent 15 per cent reduction put into effect in the Federal service, bringing the amount down to \$14,875 a year.

According to men familiar with state affairs, Warsaw is one of the most expensive cities in Europe, and to keep his end of the entertainment up the American ambassador must spend between \$40,000 and \$50,000 a year.

Miss Mary Curley is expected to

go to Warsaw with her father if he accepts the post, and as her father's hostess she will run into dizzying costs of entertainment, it was said today.

The cost of entertaining is figured at about \$25,000 a year, and this entertaining is declared to be essential. It is understood it costs

the present ambassador—Belin—about \$10,000 a year for rent of the present embassy.

At present, also, the ambassador is not allowed a personal secretary and if one is desired the ambassador must pay the salary out of his own pocket.

The formal acceptance of Curley and his resignation as mayor to take the foreign post will mean that Boston will have its first acting mayor in 28 years, since Daniel A. Whelton, now a deputy sheriff, filled in upon the death of Patrick A. Collins.

Joseph McGrath of Dorchester, president of the City Council, will assume the post and remain head of the city until next January 1. McGrath is only 40 years old, but is a veteran of 18 years in politics.

McGRATH ACTING MAYOR

McGrath served as acting mayor for four months in 1931 while Mayor Curley was on a tour of England, Ireland, France and Italy. He is in his sixth year at City Hall, following service in the Legislature.

Henry E. Lawler, president of the Democratic city committee, today headed the group which would rather see Curley appointed to an executive position in the United States.

Lawler, with a group of followers, have organized a "Keep Him in America" campaign with the hope that President Roosevelt will see fit to retain the Curley executive talents here.

Ambassadorship to Poland is considered in Washington as one of the most important foreign posts due to the Polish Corridor, closely allied with France in the European diplomatic lineup. Its geographical position, in the southwest corner of Soviet Russia, is also considered of great import.

Mayor Curley has been honored by several foreign governments, but never has been a visitor to Poland.

NO STATEMENT ON APPOINTMENT

Mayor Still Sick in Bed at His Home

Mayor Curley, Ambassador-designate to Poland, was still sick in bed at his home in Jamaica Plain this morning, according to his daughter, Mary, and he still refuses to say whether or not he will accept the diplomatic post for which he was named by President Roosevelt yesterday.

Miss Mary Curley informed newspapermen by telephone that her father had no statement to make at this time.

"I think he will get in touch with the press when he does have a statement to make," she said.

Thus, Mayor Curley's silence is now extended almost to 24 hours after the time yesterday when President Roosevelt sent his name to the Senate for the post with which the President feels he is rewarding the Mayor for the strenuous campaigning he did in this State and throughout the Nation for the nomination and election of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

NAMING CURLEY PLEASES SOUTH BOSTON POLES

News of the nomination of Mayor James M. Curley by President Roosevelt to be Ambassador to Poland was well received among the Polish residents of South Boston. Mayor Curley has always been considered a great friend to the Polish people. He has attended many of their functions and he has spoken many times for Polish liberty prior to the time when that country was independent as a Nation.

TRANSCRIPT 4/10/33

Ambassador Curley

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, ambassador-designate to Poland, has been allowed to dangle between hopes much longer than seemed warranted of a man who took his political life in his hands in support of the man who appointed him. Meantime his name has been bandied about in connection with half a dozen or more diplomatic and executive places, until much of the shine must have been taken off the glory of having received even such acknowledgment as the Administration has vouchsafed him. Meantime, also, the mayor has been made the target of a thousand and one enemy attacks to which, because of the circumstances, he could not reply. However, that is now of past history. We are assuming, of course, that precedent has been followed and that Mayor Curley already had signified his willingness to accept the Polish post before the State Department "sounded" the Polish Government in his behalf; and the position is one worthy of the fine executive ability he is known to possess. If his political enemies hold that he will be "running away" from the involved affairs of the city of Boston, they will note also that before going he will assume courageously the ungracious task of reducing municipal salaries which a weaker man might have left for his successor.

The expenses of the ambassador to Poland measure up to the difficulties of this very exacting position, for the United States Government has not yet got around to supplying its representative with the official facilities to which he is entitled, and this in one of the proudest courts of Europe, where much of royal dignity still is maintained. The position of the ambassador is as brilliant as it may be difficult, and upon its incumbent must devolve much of social display, along with such anxieties as will test the fiber and good judgment of the American representative, placed as he will be between a menacing Russia and a seething Germany and with the potentially difficult Balkans as near neighbors.

Fortunately, the Administration may be assured that in Ambassador Curley it will have a man who does his own thinking and is not easily to be moved by the wiles of assembled diplomats. More than thirty years of intensive study and experience have given him a savoir faire and a knowledge of men and things that will enable him to represent his country with credit. His appointment has been received with pleasure by the Polish people who know him well, and that he will gain the good will of the people among whom he will live may be taken for granted.

TRAVELER 4/13/33

Ambassador Curley



IT is our opinion that the United States will be represented with intelligence and dignity in the person of James M. Curley as ambassador to Poland.

A man so long and actively in the public eye as Mayor Curley has been is bound to have critics. The career of James M. Curley indicates that the people of his own city like him, else they would not have elected him so often to public office.

No man can successfully deny that James M. Curley is skilled in government and has intellectual qualities that place him abreast of or ahead of many a person named to an even more important post.

Nor is the embassy at Warsaw in any respect a second-rate post. On the contrary, during the coming months and years it is a spot which will require a man capable of exercising the finest type of flawless diplomacy. The Polish corridor through Germany has been for years and is one of the greatest existing provocations to war. The most critical international situation exists with Poland as the central figure. The man at Warsaw must have brains and courage. Curley has both.

It is one of President Roosevelt's most important appointments. We have confidence that the right man was chosen. We have accurate information from England that Mayor Curley won the hearts and heads of the people there during his visit which included old Boston. We are confident that he will do likewise in the home of our traditional friends, the people of Poland.

Nevertheless, we do feel that Mayor Curley's rare administrative gifts could be employed to better advantage in the United States and we hope that President Roosevelt finally may so decide.

G L 01312

AN IMPORTANT PLACE

SHOULD Mayor Curley accept the post at Warsaw to which he has been nominated, a New Englander will be in charge of American interests in the most difficult place upon the map of Europe. Poland is surrounded by many possibilities of trouble. To the west is Hitlerized Germany, while to the east is the land of the Soviets. At present these three do not form what can rightly be called a happy family. Making the picture more difficult are the Balkan States, always either on the verge of trouble or in the middle of it.

There are diplomatic assignments which hold out a prospect of elegant idleness to the holder, but being Ambassador to Poland at this time is not one of these. To fill it properly requires resourcefulness and energy of a high order. Almost anything may happen at any time. It is not impossible

that the peace of Europe this year or next may depend on how things are handled at Warsaw.

The historic side of the appointment discloses a long tradition of friendship between the Polish people and the Americans. It was soldiers from Poland who gave welcome assistance to the colonists struggling for freedom along the Atlantic seaboard. Some return was made after the war, when an American expert went over to put the finances of Poland into working order.

Whatever the immediate future, our envoy to Poland will be charged with maintaining uninterrupted good will such as is found for us in very few countries of the Old World.

LAUNCH DRIVE TO KEEP MAYOR CURLEY IN U. S.

Friends Circulating Petitions — Plan Mass Meeting

Organization of a state-wide public appeal to President Roosevelt to keep Mayor Curley in America was being planned today by Democratic leaders and friends of the Boston chief executive.

PLAN MASS MEETING

Supporters of the mayor who have steadfastly declared that he deserved a high federal position at home because of his active campaigning for President Roosevelt are banding together in an attempt to persuade the nation's head to give Curley a responsible post in this country.

A report that Mayor Curley had accepted the nomination as ambassador to Poland and that he planned to resign as mayor next week, today added incentive to the efforts of his supporters. Plans for the circulation of petitions throughout the state and the launching of a campaign with a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall already are under way.

Mayor Curley is still confined to his sick bed and no statement from him is expected to be forthcoming today. Friends have said that he promised President Roosevelt he would accept the diplomatic position in Warsaw, but the mayor has not yet declared himself.

Party supporters who aided Mayor Curley in the presidential campaign have expressed disappointment with his nomination to Poland. Henry E. Lawler, former president of the Boston Democratic city committee and assistant corporation counsel of the city, is heading a public drive to "keep Curley in America."

It was Atty. Lawler who said that petitions would be circulated by Roosevelt workers throughout the state with the expectation of sending thousands of names to the President within the next few weeks.

Atty. Lawler announced that a mass meeting of Boston citizens would be called at Faneuil Hall after Easter. It may be set for Monday night, Atty. Lawler said.

The Democratic leader said: "We do not object to Poland, but we feel that the mayor belongs here at home rather than in any foreign post. The mayor is needed in his home country, in a post where he can put his executive ability to use in these times."

HAS WRITTEN ROOSEVELT

"I have already written letters to President Roosevelt, Louis McHenry Howe, the presidential secretary, 'Jim' Farley and young James Roosevelt, who saw our work here in the campaign, informing them of the desirability of keeping the mayor here."

"I did this long before the announcement came out that the mayor had been nominated for Poland and, still convinced that the great majority of our people want the mayor here at home, I am going to make application for the use of Faneuil Hall."

Mayor Curley's position in the matter may not be known for another day or two, but close friends feel confident that he will accept.

When, and if, he resigns Mayor Curley, who has served 39 months of a four-year term, will be succeeded by Joseph McGrath, president of the city council. McGrath would not only be acting mayor but would retain his standing as a member and president of the council.

As Mayor Curley's successor, McGrath would be the first acting mayor since 1905. In that year Daniel G. Whelton, now a deputy sheriff, became acting mayor following the death of Mayor Patrick A. Collins.

Senate action on President Roosevelt's nomination of the mayor as Polish envoy was expected within a few days.

Mayor Curley has been confined to his bed since Sunday, and, although his personal physician, Martin J. English, reported him considerably improved, there was no indication that he would be allowed to leave his home for another day or two, at least.

Any statement coming from him before he does would be unexpected.

The mayor, according to friends, made no secret of the fact that he preferred the ambassadorship to Italy. His first choice was a place in the cabinet or an assistant secretaryship. He declined offers to be sent to Ireland as minister and also turned down suggestions that he accept an appointment to one of the South American countries.

Keep Curley in U. S.

People's Editor:

Up to now, every act of President Roosevelt's has been progressive, and likewise, beneficial to the drifting citizens of every community. But one proposed act of his, too deep to fathom, is why he intends to send our efficient mayor, James M. Curley, as ambassador to Poland when our United States could well and easily find a position where his ability in municipal, state or national finance would return larger benefits than the post of ambassador.

It's inconsistent, and I favor a movement to petition our President to "Keep Curley in the U. S."

Of course several opposed to the mayor of Boston would not be expected to join in such action, but by not doing so would only convince the majority that they are content to be placed back in 1923 instead of looking to 1943, where you will find most of Curley's present ideas lead you.

I'm for it.
Dorchester.

INVESTIGATIONS MAY COMBINE

City Charter and Finances of Boston Under Fire

A resolve reported today by the Legislative Committee on Cities for a study of the city charter of Boston may be combined with the proposed measure now before the Joint Rules Committee of the Legislature for an investigation of the finances of the city of Boston. This may thus provide a Legislative solution, at least, of two very important measures now remaining for action by this year's General Court.

Some weeks ago hearings were conducted by the Joint Rules Committee on the bill for an investigation of the city's finances. Attacks on the administration of Mayor Curley were made and answered and the entire proceedings attracted the greatest number of spectators which has ever sought admittance to a committee hearing at the State House.

Large crowds appeared also at the hearings before the Committee on Cities on a bill to abolish the Boston Finance Commission and substitute therefor another commission. Several other measures affecting the city charter were also heard.

Nothing has been reported by the Joint Rules Committee, which is understood to have decided to see what sort of legislation the Committee on Cities would report. The latter committee's resolve provides for a commission of two Senators, five Representatives and two men appointed by the Governor.

Under the terms of the resolve the commission of seven would "inquire into the desirability of making changes in the charter of the city of Boston and in the general and special laws and municipal ordinances and regulations relating to the administration of the affairs of the city." Provision is made for an appropriation of \$10,000 for the expenses of the special commission. The cost would be paid by the city of Boston.

There are no dissenters at present recorded among the committee members. All measures providing for investigations must under the rules go to the Joint Rules Committee for approval. The belief is now current that the Joint Rules Committee will use this resolve of the Committee on Cities as a basis for its report on the proposed investigation of the city's finances.

The Joint Rules Committee has broad powers and may exercise them in such a way as to add the question of Boston's finances to the resolve reported today. It may, on the other hand, recommend that, because of the resolve from the Committee on Cities, action on its (joint rules) part is not necessary.

The resolve reported today is certain to open the whole question because the matters are closely related.

Confirmation of Curley by Senate Expected to Be Routine Matter

[From Herald Washington Bureau]

WASHINGTON, April 12—Confirmation by the Senate of President Roosevelt's nomination of Mayor Curley to be United States ambassador to Poland is expected to be prompt. Under the rules the nomination was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The President, as is customary, asked Senator Walsh and Coolidge if they had any objections to the appointment. Both assured the President of their approval and said, moreover, that they recognized the justice of rewarding the man who had led the fight for him in the pre-convention primaries in Massachusetts. They will urge early and favorable action by the committee.

The Curley appointment was forecast a week ago when it became known that the state department had inquired of the Polish government if he would be acceptable and had received an affirmative answer.

The status of Mayor Curley in the Roosevelt administration has aroused as much interest among New Englanders here, as it has in Boston. Reports first listed the mayor as a possibility for secretary of the navy, then assistant secretary of the treasury and then for ambassador to Rome. He was also mentioned for other posts including governor-general of the Philippines, assistant

secretary of war and minister to Ireland.

As between several diplomatic posts, the mayor much preferred Rome. He made a special one-day trip here last month in an unsuccessful attempt to overcome obstacles in the way of his appointment to Rome.

At the time he rejected several other diplomatic posts tentatively brought into the discussion and after his return friends continued to urge him for Rome. The President and other administration leaders have said all along that the mayor would receive a major post and recently the decision was made to send him to Poland, an important assignment just now and one calling for all of the mayor's marked ability.

State department officials pointed out that the President would not have directed them to make inquiries in Poland unless certain the mayor would accept.

The mayor's friends here generally believe that the offer was accepted with the expectation if not an understanding that the mayor would go abroad for perhaps not more than a year and then be recalled to a high government position in Washington.

The appointment is regarded as a genuine compliment to the mayor and one which may easily lead to higher honors and place in the Roosevelt administration.

THE ACTING MAYOR

When Mayor Curley quits Boston for Warsaw what will happen to the office he now holds?

The law is clear. The performance of the duties devolves on the president of the city council "until a mayor is elected." Some passages in the law relating to the extent of the powers of an acting mayor are so obscure Corporation Counsel Silverman will make a ruling.

The wording of the city charter as to special elections requires careful reading, but the passage is not hard to understand. Every four years we elect a mayor, and every two years a city council. These are the biennial municipal elections named in section 47 of the city charter, which deals with a vacancy in the mayoralty. If a vacancy occurs "within two months prior to a regular municipal election other than an election for mayor" the city council must order "forthwith" a special election for a mayor to serve out the unexpired terms. Or if there is a vacancy "within sixteen months after any regular municipal election" the council also must at once order an election. In case there is a vacancy at any other time, a mayor is to be elected for a full four-year term "at the next regular municipal election."

The next regular election is due on Nov. 7, for the choice both of a mayor and a council. The two months' period prior thereto beginning Sept. 7 does not apply in this case, because a mayor will then be elected in due course. The last regular election took place in November, 1931, when a city council was chosen. The sixteen months' period ended on March 3. Mayor

GOODWIN BACKS BUDGET MEASURE

Curley Bill Would Regulate
By 'Appropriation Limit'

Mayor Curley's bill by which regulation of the Boston budget would be exercised by the Legislature by means of an "appropriation limit" rather than by the present "tax limit" method received the approval of Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston finance commission, and R. Ammi Cutter, representing the Boston Real Estate Exchange, at a hearing yesterday before the legislative committee on municipal finance.

Charles J. Fox, Boston budget commissioner, representing the mayor, told the committee the change from the tax limit method of controlling the budget to the flat appropriation system, also requiring approval by the Legislature, is sought chiefly because the latter method is more easily understood by the taxpayers and centres discussion of city finances on the budget itself. Under the bill the city budget, after being approved by the Legislature, would be submitted to the city council and receive public hearings.

Mayor Curley's budget recommendations for the current year, taking into account proposed salary reductions, total \$37,500,000, as compared with \$40,600,000 last year. Commissioner Fox told the committee that if the tax limit were used this year as a measure of municipal expenditures the limit would be \$18 per \$1000 of property valuation, as compared with \$19 allowed last year.

Abraham B. Casson, legislative agent of the city of Boston, presented the Mayor's bill for an amendment to the law to enable a greater proportion of appropriations to be expended by city departments prior to passage of the budget. Casson explained that ordinarily the bill fixing the tax limit has been submitted to the municipal finance committee by the middle of February, but that this year, due to conditions arising from the depression, it has not been possible to make such an early start.

Casson read a statement from the mayor which said, "Because of this unavoidable delay there is a strong possibility, unless additional legislation is secured, that city departments may be forced within a very short time to practically suspend all major activities."

Curley quits office, therefore, in the period intervening between the March 6, now past, and the coming Sept. 7. The law provides that when a vacancy occurs in this intermediate period, a mayor shall be elected for the full term at the next regular election and it happens that in this election on Nov. 7 the people would be choosing a mayor anyhow to take office at the expiration of Mr. Curley's term. Meantime the president of the city council, Joseph McGrath, will perform the duties of mayor," as those duties will be interpreted in the opinion to be rendered by Mr. Silverman.

Curley Expected to Accept Poland Post



Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, who was appointed by President Roosevelt yesterday as ambassador to Poland. His name had been prominently mentioned as ambassador to Italy and governor-general of the Philippines.

Mayor Keeps Silent Until He Receives Official Notification From Capitol

By BERT BROCKBANK

His Excellency, James Michael Curley, United States Ambassador to Poland.

Such is the official title and honor which President Roosevelt conferred yesterday upon Hon. James M. Curley, mayor of Boston, in a list of nominations for diplomatic posts sent to the United States Senate for confirmation.

The appointment of Boston's dynamic mayor to Warsaw, considered by President Roosevelt next in importance to the Berlin post at the present time, is in recognition of Mayor Curley's work for the Democratic party in lining up Massachusetts in the Roosevelt column last year.

The appointment is subject to the mayor's acceptance and this was not forthcoming late yesterday from the Curley home in Jamaica, where the mayor is confined to his bed with a serious cold.

Late in the afternoon Mayor Curley was able to leave his bed and communicate with his secretary at

City Hall, and with his former secretary, Cornelius J. Reardon. He summoned both out to his Jamaica home for a conference, and it was believed that later he would issue a statement accepting his appointment as ambassador to Poland.

EXPECT HE'LL ACCEPT

Through his son, Paul, the mayor sent word to newspapermen who called at the house that he had received no official notification of his appointment and would make no statement until he had.

Among close friends of the mayor, however, it was believed he would accept the honor and prepare to leave for Warsaw to assume his new and broader duties at the earliest possible moment.

That he will give the matter serious consideration before making a decision is certain. It is well known that he would have preferred the Rome portfolio, or some appointment in the President's official family at Washington. His nomination for Warsaw climaxes a long grist of rumors and wild reports that have emanated from the Capital since March 4.

In the event of the mayor's acceptance of the post, close friends said he would be prepared to sail from New York April 26, aboard the North German Lloyd liner Europa, landing at Bremen and proceeding by train to Warsaw.

WOULD RESIGN AS MAYOR.

His acceptance would mean that he would immediately resign as mayor and that Councillor Joseph McGrath, president of the Boston City Council, would automatically assume the reins of city government.

Incidentally, Mayor Curley's immediate resignation would relieve him of the painful necessity of putting into effect the wage cuts against city employees, a step that he has contemplated with reluctance for the sake of those affected by the economic measure.

unt

GLOBE

4/13/33

cal treaties also are pending in which Poland and the United States are mutually concerned, and these will be among the subjects which will require careful handling by the American Ambassador.

Debts Another Problem

There also is the debt settlement, one of the principal problems with which all United States Ambassadors and Ministers to European countries will have to deal.

The salary of an Ambassador is \$17,500 per annum, less 15 percent under the recent economy act, which does not exempt the diplomatic service. He is allowed \$720 per annum, less 15 percent, or \$612, for house rent. The Government makes no other allowance for personal expenses. The rent of the office building in which the business of the American Embassy is transacted is paid by this Government.

The United States has no Embassy building or home of its own in Warsaw. Mayor Curley, like his predecessor in the Polish capital and all other ranking diplomatic officials in the foreign field, will have to pay for the upkeep of his establishment out of his salary of \$17,500, to which is added the small allowance for house rent.

MCGRATH, COUNCIL HEAD, WOULD BE ACTING MAYOR

Should the Mayor of the city of Boston resign his position—a thing which hasn't happened for as far back as anybody can remember—the president of the City Council automatically becomes Acting Mayor.

Joseph McGrath of Dorchester is present head of the Council.

The question will arise, according to Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman, as to the metes and bounds of the authority of the Acting Mayor. This, says Mr Silverman, is a matter which has never been decided, because the situation has not previously arisen.

Something somewhat like it happened a generation ago, under the old charter of the city of Boston. Mayor Patrick A. Collins died in office. Under the terms of the charter of 1895, under which the city then functioned, the president of the Board of Aldermen, Daniel A. Welton, became Acting Mayor.

Somebody brought suit, along in 1908, to determine whether Mr Welton had the right to sign a contract as Mayor. The courts, after two years of litigation, decided that he did have the right.

Clause in Charter

The present charter was adopted in 1909. Section 47, the section pertinent to what may come of the present situation, follows:

"If a vacancy occurs in the office of Mayor within two months prior to a regular municipal election other than an election for Mayor, or within 16 months after any regular municipal election, the City Council shall forthwith order a special election for Mayor to serve for the unexpired term, and if such vacancy occurs at any other time there shall be an election for Mayor at the next regular municipal election for the term of four years; provided, that the foregoing provisions shall not apply if such vacancy occurs between the date of an election at which a new Mayor is elected and the date he takes office.

"In the case of the decease, inability, absence or resignation of the Mayor, and whenever there is a vacancy in the office of Mayor, the

the president of the City Council, while said cause continues or until a Mayor is elected, shall perform the duties of Mayor.

"If he is also absent or unable for any cause to perform such duties they shall be performed until the Mayor or president of the City Council returns or is able to attend to such duties by such member of the City Council as that body may elect, and until such election by the city clerk.

"The person upon whom such duties shall devolve shall be called 'Acting Mayor' and he shall possess the powers of Mayor only in matters not admitting of delay, but shall have no power to make permanent appointments except on the decease of the mayor."

Election Next Fall

It is pointed out that the last regular municipal election was held Nov. 2, 1931—from which date 16 months had elapsed on March 3, 1933. And the next election is to be held this coming Fall—seven or eight months from now, instead of two. Consequently McGrath, as president of the City Council, is in line to become Acting Mayor automatically, if Mayor Curley resigns, without even the formality of being sworn in.

In the last two or three sentences of the section of the law quoted above Mr Silverman sees an "ambiguous wording." He thinks that, in case Mayor Curley does resign, he will be called upon for some official ruling as to the powers of an Acting Mayor. Another question which arises is, does the Acting Mayor remain president of the City Council, or does the Council elect a new president? With these problems Mr Silverman is now wrestling.

It is safe to say, however, that the legal ambiguities will not prevent the city's Government being continued in its accustomed fashion.

McGrath Successor

Pres McGrath of the Boston City Council, who will become Acting Mayor until Jan. 1, 1934, if Mayor Curley accepts the position of Ambassador to Poland, lives in the Savin Hill section of Dorchester.

McGrath was elected head of the Council in January after a spirited contest that lasted a few weeks. The delay in the choice was due to the importance of the position this year because of the possibility that Mayor Curley would be named to some Federal post.

The change in the Mayor's chair would be made almost immediately inasmuch as Mayor Curley would have to resign before leaving for Poland. McGrath would be Acting Mayor for a little more than eight months of Mayor Curley's four-year-term and apparently would have the full power of a duly elected Mayor. He would be paid at the rate of \$20,000 a year, the salary drawn by the Mayor.

McGrath has had a wide experience in politics and has served in the House of Representatives from Dorchester, as well as in the Council for several years. He was once before president of the City Council.

It is problematical at this time whether he would be a candidate for Mayor of the city. Persons familiar with politics say that McGrath has all the training and capabilities to make an excellent Mayor, but his closest friends have not been able to learn whether he would be willing to offer himself as a candidate.

AN IMPORTANT PLACE

SHOULD Mayor Curley accept the post at Warsaw to which he has been nominated, a New Englander will be in charge of American interests in the most difficult place upon the map of Europe. Poland is surrounded by many possibilities of trouble. To the west is Hitlerized Germany, while to the east is the land of the Soviets. At present these three do not form what can rightly be called a happy family. Making the picture more difficult are the Balkan States, always either on the verge of trouble or in the middle of it.

There are diplomatic assignments which hold out a prospect of elegant idleness to the holder, but being Ambassador to Poland at this time is not one of these. To fill it properly requires resourcefulness and energy of a high order. Almost anything may happen at any time. It is not impossible that the peace of Europe this year or next may depend on how things are handled at Warsaw.

The historic side of the appointment discloses a long tradition of friendship between the Polish people and the Americans. It was soldiers from Poland who gave welcome assistance to the colonists struggling for freedom along the Atlantic seaboard. Some return was made after the war, when an American expert went over to put the finances of Poland into working order.

Whatever the immediate future, our envoy to Poland will be charged with maintaining uninterrupted good will such as is found for us in very few countries of the Old World.

RECORD

Pols & Their Pals . . .

Henry A. Lawler, Boston's Asst. Corp. Counsel, writes in suggesting the slogan, "Keep Curley in America" . . .

His Honor's custom is to do as His Honor chooses . . . Salem's Atty. Bill McSweeney will be out for mayor in opposition to the Bates re-election hopes . . . After posing for the photos at the opening of "Mussolini Speaks," Mayor Curley is burdened him-



Teddy Glynn

self of the observation that "You pose for 90,000 photos & they publish 67 of them" . . . Too many in the race is probably the chief thing that's keeping Teddy Glynn quiescent so far . . . Joe Lomasney looks pretty important right now to the Crystal. Hendricks-Clubbishly speaking . . .

Post

4/13/33



MAYOR JAMES M. CURLEY
Nominated Yesterday as Ambassador to
Poland by President Roosevelt



JOSEPH McGRATH
City Council President. Who Will Become
Acting Mayor if Mayor Curley Resigns

Curley, who took up the cudgels for President Roosevelt in Massachusetts when the other Democratic leaders almost to a man were supporting Alfred E. Smith, or at least insisting that there should be no instruction of the delegates to the Democratic national convention.

The Administration has now tendered Mr Curley an ambassadorship. If by any chance he should decline the appointment, the Administration at least could say that it had not been ungrateful.

It is understood that Poland already has been sounded out with regard to the appointment of Mayor Curley and has replied that he is entirely satisfactory to the Government of that country.

The next scheduled meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is next Wednesday. It is likely that the nomination will come up for consideration at that time unless a special committee meeting be held earlier or the chairman, Senator Pittman, should undertake to poll the committee on the Curley nomination.

Acceptance Expected

No doubt was expressed in official circles tonight in Washington that Mayor Curley has agreed to accept the appointment to Poland, notwithstanding his reported reticence on the subject.

It is said in the State Department that the declination of an Ambassador-Designate after the conclusion of the customary confidential inquiry as to whether the President's selection for the post is accepted, would be most unusual if not wholly unprecedented.

Briefly, the course followed in the selection of representatives of this Government to other countries is, first, the tender by the President of the post to the individual he wishes to appoint; second, the acceptance of the tender by the person selected; third, the inquiry of the foreign Government if the person chosen by the President for the appointment is acceptable. If the foreign Government informs the State Department that the individual proposed is persona non grata that ends it. No reasons are given and that particular man is dropped from consideration for that particular post.

Acceptable to Poland

In the case of Mayor Curley the customary confidential inquiry was made of the Polish Government, and Mayor Curley was accepted. Then followed, in the usual order, the nomination which, in this case, was sent to the Senate by the President today. Again, following custom, the nomination was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which will make its report. As neither of the Massachusetts Senators is opposed to the appointment it is assumed the Foreign Relations Committee will report favorably and that confirmation will immediately follow.

The post of Ambassador to Poland is regarded in diplomatic circles as of importance. Poland is growing as a world power. It has not been one of the countries invited by the President to send its representative to participate in the economic conversations which are soon to begin in Washington. But this country is concerned in an exchange of views in relation to the forthcoming economic and disarmament conferences, and it is considered essential that the American representative at Warsaw shall be well informed on the attitude of his own country on these and other questions of international importance. It shall be dependable in the opinion of the Polish view in Washington.

Warsaw Has Approved Choice, So His Silence Is Regarded As Merely Diplomatic Friends Had Hoped to See Him Sent to Rome, But Failed To Bring It About

By CHARLES S. GROVES
WASHINGTON, April 12—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has before it for consideration and report the nomination of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston to be United States Ambassador to Poland. It is expected that the committee will report the nomination favorably to the Senate and that appointment will be confirmed by that body. Mayor Curley's nomination was sent to the Senate today by President Roosevelt.

Neither Senator Walsh nor Senator Coolidge of Massachusetts will oppose the confirmation of the Curley nomination, despite the fact that they have belonged to different factions of the Democratic party in Massachusetts, and a year ago were bitterly at odds, with Curley going

to the front for the nomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt for President and Senator Walsh and Senator Coolidge lined up with the delegate slate supporting Alfred E. Smith.

Unless Mayor Curley should decline the appointment it is expected he will at a comparatively early date be on his way to Warsaw. It was reported some time ago that Mayor Curley was being considered for appointment as Ambassador to Italy, and that his friends were doing all they could to bring about this appointment. They were not successful, however.

Waged Lone Battle

It has been regarded here as a foregone conclusion that the Administration would "do something" for Mayor

Post

4/13/33



SCENE IN WARSAW—CITY OF PALACES

The photo shows the Place Krasinski, one of the many beautiful squares in Warsaw, the capital of Poland. Amid these scenes Mayor Curley will live when he assumes his position as Ambassador of the United States to Poland.

Globe

BUDGET CUT OF THREE MILLION

**Solons Get Mayor's Plan
to Limit Spending**

A proposal of Mayor Curley to place a legislative limit on city appropriations, instead of authorizing a tax limit, was presented to the committee on municipal finance yesterday, with the statement that the appropriations this year would be \$37,500,000, compared with \$40,600,000 in 1932.

The reduction in appropriations proposed would be independent of the city's payment for State tax and certain other requirements, and would represent a reduction of about \$1.50 in the tax rate devoted to purely municipal activities.

Charles J. Fox, Boston's budget commissioner, explained to the committee that reductions in city appropriations are made possible this year by the proposed reductions in salaries from 5 to 15 per cent and a scaling down of expenditures by every department in the city, with the exception of those for public welfare, soldiers' relief and the like.

The hearing on the matter of an appropriation limit will be resumed before the legislative committee next Monday.

CURLEY WOULD CUT EXPENSES \$3,100,000

**Welfare, Soldiers' Relief
Alone Not Reduced**

The total appropriations for Boston's municipal activities in 1933 would be \$37,500,000, as compared with \$40,600,000 for 1932, under the terms of a petition of Mayor Curley heard yesterday by the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance.

The budget recommendations of the Mayor were contained in a bill fixing an "appropriation limit" for the expenditures of the city government instead of the customary "tax limit" legislation under which the budget in prior years was approved by the legislation. The change was in line with recommendations made by the Boston Finance Commission and the Good Government Association.

According to Boston Budget Commissioner Fox, the \$37,500,000 asked for represents a reduction of approximately \$7,000,000 in the submitted estimates of department heads and is about \$3,000,000 less than the total departmental allowances of 1932.

The only items not reduced, said Mr Fox, are those for public welfare and

soldiers' relief. Some of the savings in departmental allowances, he continued, were secured in the following manner:

Reduction ranging from 5 to 15 per cent in the salaries and wages of departmental employees.

Voluntary contributions by city, school and county employees to the unemployment relief fund.

Use of Parkman fund for maintenance expenses.

Marked reduction in city planning activities.

Elimination of North Ferry.

Reduced street lighting rates, resulting from conferences with public utility officials.

Revising downward allotment schedules for public celebrations.

Discontinuance of activities at Rainsford Island.

The city's budget provides for welfare disbursements of \$9,400,000 for 1933. With the contributions made by the city and county authorities for the first 3½ months of the year added, the total will amount to \$10,100,000. Last year the city's public welfare expenditures paid for through taxation amounted to approximately \$9,200,000.

Globe 4/13/33

CURLEY IS DISAPPOINTED, BUT ACCEPTANCE LIKELY

Refuses Comment on Warsaw Appointment Before Confirmation by Senate

Although news of his nomination by President Roosevelt to be Ambassador to Poland was received by Mayor Curley in a sick bed without comment, friends of the Boston Chief Executive confidently predicted last night that he would accept the honor—if he has not already done so—as soon as the United States Senate confirms the appointment—and then resigns as Mayor of Boston.

It is known that Mayor Curley's first choice after a Cabinet position was the Ambassadorship to Rome and his failure to receive this post caused him some disappointment. His friends believe, however, that he appreciates the importance of the work at Warsaw at the present time and will submerge any personal feelings in the matter and accept.

As world politics stand, the United States Ambassadorship to Poland, although not normally of top rating, is certain to become a most important one, diplomatically. The Polish Corridor between the Polish Republic and Germany is one of the keys to European politics and will figure largely in the projected Disarmament Conference. Poland is now closely allied to France in the European diplomatic lineup.

Silence Is Puzzling

The failure of Mayor Curley to make some statement—even though he is confined to his bed at home—led some of his friends to believe that he may refuse the appointment. Such a situation would appear without precedent, however, as invariably before the President of the United States inquires of a foreign Government if a certain individual is acceptable as Ambassador, and especially before the nomination is sent to the Senate, the acceptance of the appointee has been obtained.

Mayor Curley has had several conferences with President Roosevelt at Washington, and while the Mayor may have stated his preference, it is believed he also told the Chief Executive that any post assigned him would be accepted.

The Mayor has been confined to his bed since Sunday and was visited yesterday by Dr Martin H. English, his personal physician, who said that, while there was some improvement in the patient's condition, he was not well enough to go to City Hall.

The Mayor would not see newspaper reporters who called at his home yesterday afternoon, but sent word through his former secretary, Cornelius A. Reardon, and his son, Paul Curley, that no comment would be forthcoming. This was the only information given out at the Curley home last night also, and the Ambassador-Designate may await the Senate action before making any announcement of his plans.

Mayor Believed Surprised

It is understood that the actual nomination yesterday came as a surprise to the Mayor. It was said at City Hall that had the Mayor been well yesterday he planned to go to Washington for a final conference with President Roosevelt about the appointment.

Dispatches from Washington yesterday stressed the importance of the Warsaw appointment at this particular time and made it known that the shift from Rome to Warsaw was not because of any objections of the Italian Government.

According to one dispatch, friends of Mr Roosevelt say that the President is anxious to have Mayor Curley represent this Government at Warsaw because he considers Poland next to Germany in importance at the present time, in view of the wide ramifications which Poland's foreign policy will have.

With Germany clamoring for Eastern annexations at Poland's expense, it was pointed out, and all that this would mean to France, and the rest of Europe, which looks with fear on the possibility of Germany's controlling once more that pivot of power which centers on the Baltic, to obtain which the Prussian partitions of Poland originally took place, the key post at Warsaw requires to be more thoughtfully bestowed than any other except Berlin.

Effect on Boston

The decision of Mr Curley is of vital interest also to the city of Boston. Upon the Mayor's resignation Pres Joseph McGrath of the Boston City Council would become Acting Mayor at one of the most critical periods in the history of the city. Authority has just been given by the Legislature for reductions in salaries that will total more than \$5,000,000 and petitions for investigation of city affairs are now pending before the Legislature.

The question of personal wealth must also enter into the decision of Mayor Curley, inasmuch as the Warsaw post will pay only \$17,500, which is \$2500 less than the Mayor receives now as Chief Executive of the city. The expense of maintaining the American Embassy probably would cost the Mayor three or four times his salary.

If Mayor Curley resigns as expected it will be the second time in his long public career that he has been forced to give up the public office to accept

another. While serving in Congress in 1914 he resigned to become Mayor of Boston for the first time. Since then he has been twice elected and is almost within eight months of completing his third four-year term.

His career has been one of the most remarkable in Boston politics. Without any regular schooling he became a polished and gifted orator, an authority on municipal finance and is considered one of the best-informed men in public life in New England. He was obliged to give up school after he had completed the grammar course, but through study on his own part and a night school course he soon emerged as a man of knowledge and culture.

Never Visited Poland

Mayor Curley has been honored by several foreign Governments, but has had no connection with Poland in any way. Even in his travels he did not reach Poland, touring Ireland, England, France and Italy. He speaks no foreign languages, but is acquainted with the problems of practically all Nations.

He is a commander of the Crown of Italy, an honor received in 1930, and has the Order of the Rising Sun, conferred upon him by the Emperor of Japan. He received the Medal of Reconnaissance from France and was made a Knight of St Saviour by Serbia.

If Mr Curley goes to Warsaw it is believed that he will be accompanied by his daughter, Miss Mary Curley, who will act as his hostess. He has four sons, but it is believed they will remain in this country until their educations are completed.

The Mayor's refusal to comment on the appointment is consistent with his attitude from the time Mr Roosevelt was elected President. He has said, however, that he would say nothing until an appointment became official.

His friends were hopeful at first that the Mayor would be given a Cabinet post and rumors had it that he would be named Secretary of the Navy. It also was reported that his choice was the position as assistant Secretary of the Treasury, but as the President gradually filled all these posts it became apparent that any honor that was to come to the Mayor would send him out of the country.

The first information with any degree of authority was concerning the possibility of the Ambassadorship at Rome, and while Mayor Curley would not say anything for publication he did admit privately to friends that he would be pleased with that honor. Within two weeks rumors connected his name with the Warsaw post, and yesterday the President made them a fact.

Post

4/13/33

POLES DELIGHTED

**Declare Curley Always Their Friend
—Has Chance to Become Internationally Important Figure**

Persons of Polish extraction throughout Greater Boston last night were generally elated at the choice by President Roosevelt of Mayor Curley for the ambassadorship from this country to Poland.

The Rev. John M. Chmielinski, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Czenstochowa, in South Boston, said: "I have been here for 40 years and organized nearly all the Polish parishes in these parts. No man has held greater admiration from me than Mr. Curley. He is progressive and will be just as vital a factor in Warsaw as he has been in Boston."

Will be Welcomed

"He has always been more than friendly to me and to those of my blood. He is bound to represent the best interests at all times. I am happy to extend my best wishes. I know he will be more than welcome in Poland, where his ability and keenness will be quickly recognized and appreciated."

Stanley Osproski, prominent Boston real estate man and head of the Polish Home at 2595 Washington street, expressed himself as "heartily pleased" at the appointment.

"I have talked today with a great number of Polish people," Mr. Osproski said, "and everyone was very much in favor of this appointment. Mr. Curley has always, since he first began his activities in public life, been a true and ardent friend of my people. We hope he will accept the post, for he is bound to keep a warm and friendly feeling between this country and Poland."

Kswary Dobiak, head of the Kosciuszko Polish American Institute, Inc., of Boston, considers the appointment "a splendid one."

"My people have always had the greatest of admiration and love for Mayor Curley," said Mr. Dobiak. "He has consistently shown his admiration and love for us, too."

"Mr. Curley is a man of rare ability and knowledge, and one who could not help making a tremendous impression in diplomatic circles at Warsaw. I am mighty happy it was Mr. Curley who was selected."

Will Like Warsaw

Henry H. Chmielinski of Brookline, editor of a Polish newspaper here, said he was "pleased and elated" at the appointment.

"There is little or no doubt that Mr. Curley will be more than delighted with Warsaw and, by the same token, that Warsaw will be delighted with him."

"He is a man of more than ordinary calibre. I am sure he will have no difficulty in coping with and successfully handling any problems that might arise during his tenure of office there."

"Mr. Curley is a man who never, to my knowledge, has declined to attend a Polish gathering of any consequence in Greater Boston."

"And, more important, I might say that from my various talks with Mr. Curley he has displayed to me a remarkable and surprisingly vast knowledge of the history, background and edge of Poland. This in itself is a tribute to the man's ability and the wisdom of his being selected."

The Rev. Ladislaus Sikora of Hyde Park, president of the Polish Clergy Association of New England, said, "I am very, very happy at the choice. He has always been mighty friendly to me, the members of my parish and Polish people, generally."



JOSEPH McGRATH

President of Boston City Council, who will become Mayor if Mayor Curley accepts Warsaw post.

post and that, in my opinion, is just what Mr. Curley is.

Would be Great Figure

"With the situation in Europe generally as it is now, Mr. Curley would be more than an ordinary figure. He

would be in an excellent position to make himself an internationally famous figure. And personally I am convinced he has both the tact and ability to handle any problem that might arise there at any time."

"Poland, with a population of 35,000,000, is no small nation in the sense it is often regarded. In the case of war, it would be in a key position to be a vital factor. I am sure that Mr. Curley's presence, foresight and keenness of mind would be of great value and help in keeping Poland moving ahead."

HEARST

POLES ARE PLEASED

The choice of Mayor Curley for the post of ambassador to Poland was met with approval by Greater Bostonians of Polish extraction. The Rev. John M. Chmielinski, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Czenstochowa, South Boston, expressed great admiration for Mayor Curley and declared he would "be just as vital a factor in Warsaw as he has been in Boston."

Stanley Osproski, Boston real estate operator and head of the Polish Home, 2595 Washington street, expressed himself as highly pleased and said that a great many of the Polish people with whom he had talked yesterday expressed themselves as very much in favor of the appointment.

"My people have always had the greatest admiration for Mayor Curley," said Kswary Dobiak, head of the Kosciuszko Polish American Institute, Inc., of Boston. "Mr. Curley is a man of rare ability and knowledge and one who cannot help making an impression in diplomatic circles."

Others who expressed gratification at the appointment included Henry H.

Chmielinski of Brookline, editor of a Polish newspaper.

Joseph Mikolajewski of South Boston, assistant city censor, is sponsored by many of the local Polish people for the position of secretary to the mayor at Warsaw. He was formerly of the mayor's secretarial staff at city hall.

cont

POST

4/13/33

committed himself to the salary reductions on condition that the banks would provide the city with cash at equitable rates of interest.

Advisers Will Remain

Even after he goes, Mayor Curley's leading financial advisers will remain behind to carry on the work with his successor. Most of them have permanent city position, by virtue of their expertness in their fields. In this group of stalwarts behind the Mayor's throne are City Auditor Rupert S. Carven, City Clerk Wilfred J. Doyle and Budget Commissioner Charles J. Fox.

City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan last night announced that the Boston Clearing House had promised to provide \$1,000,000 in cash for the city to meet current expenses this week, but the rate of interest would not be determined until today.

Must Cut Interest Rate

This rate of interest is a major factor in the city's programme for salary cuts, for the Mayor has announced that he would institute the payroll savings only on condition that the banking interests would lower the interest charge, which this year has reached as high as 5% per cent, despite his protestations that Boston was the soundest city in the country from a financial standpoint.

President McGrath, the prospective Mayor, declined last night to be drawn into the mayoralty race which will be run off next November in the city election to select a Mayor for the coming four-year term, starting Jan. 1, 1934.

The Council head was not anxious to discuss his programme in the event that Mayor Curley should decide to resign in a couple of weeks to accept the government post. He preferred to "cross the bridge when he comes to it."

IN NEW REPUBLIC

But Hub's Mayor, as Ambassador, Would Be Among One of Oldest Peoples of Europe

As United States ambassador to Poland, Mayor Curley would be in a high diplomatic post in one of the new republics, but among one of the old peoples, of Europe.

In the ancient capital of Warsaw, he would be living in a city of palaces, amid a population of 1,100,000 inhabitants, on the navigable Vistula River, 355 miles east of Berlin.

Situated in a strategic position to watch political developments in eastern Europe, he would be in one of the newest, intrigue centres of the world.

Bounded by Germany on the west, Russia on the east, Czechoslovakia and Rumania on the south, and by Lithuania, East Prussia and the Baltic Sea on the north, Poland lies in a vital spot.

The country is pre-eminently an agricultural one. The predominant religion is Roman Catholic. There is universal suffrage.

The climate will not bother a Bostonian. It is cold in the winters, but the four seasons are fairly evenly divided, with such climate as is propitious for the growing of wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, potatoes, sugar beets, and flax. It breeds hardy men and women, and a man of the Mayor's rugged Irish ancestry should flourish in Poland.

Has Population of 31,000,000

There is industrial activity in Poland. Although the farming population is three-quarters of the people, the country is one of the most industrialized in eastern Europe. Mining and manufacturing are heavy contributors.



THE ROYAL CASTLE IN WARSAW

This is one of the imposing structures in the beautiful Polish capital, to which Mayor Curley has been appointed ambassador. The building was formerly the residence of the Polish kings. The statue of King Sigismund is shown in the foreground.

are more than 12,000 miles of railways, all owned by the state. There are 15,227 miles of telegraph lines, and 612,063 miles of telephone lines, with 178,663 telephone instruments. There are nearly 3900 postoffices. The nation's population is more than 31,000,000.

Warsaw, where the political and industrial interests of eastern Europe are centred, and where the American ambassador lives and directs the embassy staff, is the capital, and largest city in the republic.

Lies on Rising Ground

It is situated partly on flat and partly on rising ground, on the left bank of the Vistula River, on which ply freight and passenger vessels of commerce, and fighting ships of Poland's navy.

There is the city proper and several suburbs, enclosed for the most part along with it, by a rampart and fosse and dominated by a vast citadel which the Russians erected. In the older parts, the streets are narrow and the indifferent houses are huddled together. But in the newer section, the thoroughfares are often spacious and there are many ranges of handsome buildings. There are several large public squares.

Has Large American Colony

The American colony in Warsaw is a congenial group, numbering between 100 and 200 men and women. There is sufficient variety among it to furnish companionship. One of the most attractive aspects of its social life is the friendly and sympathetic relationship which exists between its members and the Poles and Polish-Americans.

Life in Warsaw is full of diversions. There is a variety of sports, which change with the seasons. There are excellent theatres, opera, and music. The social life is engaging.

The Vistula River in summer offers all sorts of water sports. Wide, sandy beaches line the banks, and pavilions, bathhouses and restaurants are many.

accommodation. There is a golf course at the far end of the city.

The night life in Warsaw carries through until morning, with breakfast served in native style, or with offerings of American bacon and eggs.

The cost of living is rated low. It is cheaper to live in Warsaw than in Rome by some 50 or 75 per cent, and entertainment on a lavish scale can be offered on a modest pocketbook.

There are five embassies in Warsaw, those of the United States, Great Britain, France, Spain and Turkey. The city is a cultural capital of eastern Europe.

The new American ambassador probably will have to pick out his home in Warsaw. There is no embassy owned there by the United States government. When John B. Stetson, Jr., was ambassador, he lived in one of the most beautiful of the city's 17th century houses in the older part of the city, near the Stare Miasto, or Old Square.

When John N. Willys retired as ambassador, he sold the mansion he had bought to Count Josef Potocki, one of the greatest raisers of horses in all Poland.

Post 4/13/33

America" Drive---Demand His Can Aid Nation During Great Mayor for Day or Two

State-Wide Petition to President Planned---Mass Meeting Also Being Considered

Polish Societies Planning Big Reception If Diplomatic Position Accepted

IT'S AMBASSADOR YAKOB MERHOW KERLI

In Boston he's James Michael Curley, but in far-away Warsaw he will be known as Ambassador Jakob Michal Kerli, the J sounding as Y, and Michael pronounced as if it were "Merhow."

The new ambassador's name in Polish, with the address of his home there, will look like this:

"Yakob Merhow Kerli.
Krakowskie Przemiescie,
Warsaw, Polland."

The Polish spelling was given to the Post last night by Dr. Thaddeus Raczynski, former vice-consul at New York and manager of the Gdynia-America steamship line in Boston, now living in Brookline.

Mayor Curley, confined to his sick bed since Saturday with a severe chest cold, declined to comment last night on his selection by President Roosevelt to serve as the next United States ambassador to Poland, at \$17,500 a year.

Announcement of the nomination

came as a keen disappointment to many of his supporters here who participated in the recent Presidential campaign. A number of them, headed by former President Henry E. Lawler of the Boston Democratic city committee, launched the organization of a widespread public appeal to the President to "Keep Curley in America."

Petitions bearing this slogan would be circulated by Roosevelt campaign workers throughout the State. Attorney Lawler stated, promising that a list of tens of thousands of names would be presented to the President within a few weeks.

Mr. Lawler, who is an assistant corporation counsel in the city law department, stated that the movement was started before word came through regarding the Polish appointment. "We do not object to Poland," he asserted, "but we feel that the Mayor belongs here at home, rather than in any foreign post. The Mayor is needed in his home country, in a post where he can put his executive ability to use in these times."

Mass Meeting, Too

The Democratic leader announced that a mass meeting of citizens of Boston would be called at Faneuil Hall immediately after Easter, probably next Monday night, to advance the movement to "Keep Curley in America."

"I have already written letters to President Roosevelt, Louis McManis, Governor, the presidential committee,"

Curley, and young James Roosevelt, who saw our work here in the campaign, informing them of the desirability of keeping the Mayor here," said Attorney Lawler.

"I did this long before the announcement came out that the Mayor had been nominated for Poland and, still convinced that the great majority of our people want the Mayor here at home, I am going to make application tomorrow for the use of Faneuil Hall," the former head of the city committee explained last night.

Curley Saying Nothing

Meanwhile, Mayor Curley remained silent at his Jamaicaaway home, indicating that he would make no announcement on his appointment for at least another day or two.

Intimate friends of the Mayor asserted that he had received no official word regarding the appointment, other than the press despatches from Washington. It was said he had not been offered the post directly and had not accepted it.

Whether he would resign from the office of Mayor at this time and move with his family of five children to Warsaw, there to place them in schools to continue their education, was a matter of conjecture last night. Members of his family refused to guess, insisting that the decision would be announced later by the Mayor himself.

Plan Big Reception

In the event that the Mayor accepts the Polish post, Polish societies of Greater Boston are prepared to hold a big banquet and public demonstration in honor of the Mayor.

Ever since the Post three weeks ago first revealed that President Roosevelt was planning to select Mayor Curley for the Warsaw berth, leaders of the Polish organizations here have been organizing plans for a public reception.

They were urged to await the Mayor's decision by Joseph Mikolajewski of South Boston, assistant city censor, who was formerly a member of the Mayor's secretarial staff.

McGrath Would Be Mayor

The assistant city censor himself has been sponsored by the Polish leaders for the position of secretary to the Mayor at Warsaw. Born in South Boston, Mr. Mikolajewski has a commanding knowledge of Polish affairs and the language of his antecedents. Not only does he speak Polish, but he talks German, Russian, Yiddish and Italian. At one time he sang bass in grand opera here and at New York.

President Joseph McGrath of the City Council is prepared to take over the reins of the city government the moment Mayor Curley resigns. Under the provisions of the charter, the head of the Council becomes Mayor until Jan. 1.

Held Job Four Months

Having served as acting Mayor for four months on the occasion of Mayor Curley's 1931 trip to Ireland, England, France and Italy, President McGrath is fully acquainted with the duties and responsibilities of the office. He is in his sixth year at City Hall, following service in the State Legislature.

Major tasks confronting him when he takes over the Mayor's chair will be topped by the necessity of clearing up short-term loans from the banking interests until the 1933 tax collection start to flow into the city treasury about the end of August.

It was considered unlikely that the Mayor would go out leaving upon his successor the work of installing the proposed \$5,000,000 payroll cut, city council and

CURLEY ACCEPTS POST AS ENVOY TO POLAND; TO RESIGN NEXT WEEK

MAYOR TO ORDER CITY PAY CUTS BEFORE LEAVING

Also Will Await Adverse
Action on Bill for
Boston Inquiry

McGRATH TO SERVE OUT REST OF TERM

Curley Accedes to Wishes
Of Roosevelt in Taking
Assignment

By JAMES GOGGIN

Mayor James M. Curley has definitely accepted the post of United States ambassador to Poland, to which he was nominated yesterday by President Roosevelt. The Senate is expected to confirm the appointment within a few days.

The mayor, who is ill with grip at his home on the Jamaica way, told friends yesterday that he had promised Roosevelt that he would consent to go to Warsaw, although making no secret of the fact that he would have preferred to have been named ambassador to Rome. Curley also expressed the hope that after brief diplomatic service at the Polish capital he might receive a position in Washington that would be more to his liking.

TO RESIGN NEXT WEEK

The resignation of Curley as mayor of Boston—after completing 39 months of the four-year term to which he was elected in 1929—is expected next week. He will await, it was said last night, adverse action by the Legislature on a bill providing for an investigation of his administration. Also, before he resigns, he will promulgate an executive order reducing by from 5 to 15 per cent. the salaries of 18,000 city and county

CURLEY'S SUCCESSOR AS MAYOR



Joseph McGrath, president of the Boston city council, who will succeed James M. Curley as mayor of Boston.

employees.

Curley will be automatically succeeded by Joseph McGrath, president of the city council, who will be acting mayor and will also retain for the remainder of the year his status as a member and president of the council.

The last acting mayor of Boston was Daniel G. Whelton, now a deputy sheriff, who filled the position for more than three months, following the death in 1905 of Mayor Patrick A. Collins.

Mayor Curley has been confined to his home since Sunday, and yesterday was forced to remain in bed all day. He refused to make any official statement, or to make any public comment, on the fact that the President had sent his name to the Senate.

Through his daughter, Miss Mary Curley, and his former secretary Cornelius A. Reardon, he sent word repeatedly that he would issue no state-

ment at that time, nor was it likely that he would today.

REMAINS IN BED

His personal physician, Martin J. English, found the mayor considerably improved yesterday, but advised that he remain in bed. Unless he improves rapidly today he will not be permitted to leave his home.

In spite of protestations by the mayor's intimate associates that he had no official knowledge of the Polish appointment until he learned yesterday that his name had been sent to the Senate, it was disclosed last night that he had acceded to the wishes of President Roosevelt to go to Warsaw. The mayor's first choice was a place in the cabinet or an assistant secretaryship. Then he set his heart on the Rome appointment. Failing to obtain that at a conference last month with the President, he declined offers to be

MAYOR CURLEY AND FAMILY



Left to right—Francis, Mayor Curley, Mary, Leo, Paul and George. Miss Mary Curley will be hostess at American embassy in Warsaw when her father becomes ambassador.

Curley to Live in Palace, Ride in Regal State Coach

Warsaw Will Receive New Envoy with Pomp—
July 4 Celebration, Another Big Occasion
—Delicate Problems Ahead

Mayor Curley literally will live in a palace in Warsaw when he assumes his new duties as ambassador to Poland.

The American embassy is quartered in a magnificent three-story structure which is owned by and was used as the palace of Count Jozef Potocki. It is filled with every feature of royal establishments—grand ballroom, vast dining and reception rooms, mirrored foyers and enormous crystal chandeliers, elaborate grounds and imposing entrances.

The mayor also will be surrounded by the most eminent neighbors in the nation, for only two blocks from the embassy is the palace of the President of the republic, Ignacy Moscicki, formerly the palace of the kings of Poland. Nearby also are the most fashionable and expensive hotels of the city, the Bristol and the Europe, facing on Pilsudski square, where also are located the general staff of the Polish army and various administrative offices.

Mayor Curley will be received in reception by President Moscicki when the new ambassador presents his credentials. Mr. Curley, according to Dr. T. Raczyński, former Polish vice-consul at New York, now in business in Boston, will be treated to truly royal pomp. He will ride in a state coach, followed by cavalry and troops, and his audience will be wound up with an enormous reception.

The social graces of the mayor and of his daughter not only will have opportunity for display at the receptions and dinners which the ambassador must give cabinet ministers and other governmental chiefs, but on three major state occasions. These are the President's reception on New Year's day, Polish Constitution day, May 3; and most important, on July 4.

Traditionally, the American embassy is the scene of a magnificent reception on Independence day, a holiday celebrated by the Poles with almost as much fervor as it is in America, in gratitude to the late President William

Jefferson won for Poland an outlet to the sea and brought about the restoration of the nation following the war.

Although the Polish language is a difficult one to master, the mayor need not even try to learn it, for practically every one person of consequence with whom he will come in contact speaks English, and failing that, French, with which Mr. Curley is somewhat familiar, according to associates. A number of American attaches and clerks at the embassy office, in addition, are familiar with the Polish language.

While Warsaw cannot be compared with some of the other capitals of Europe in the extent of its social activ-

ities, the mayor should find no lack of sophisticated and cosmopolitan society. Almost all of the travelled aristocrats of the nation make their winter homes in Warsaw, and, in addition, most of the principal governments maintain embassies or legations at the Polish capital with staffs equal or nearly equal in size to that of the American embassy. The mayor and his daughter will find few Americans resident in the city, however, for the colony is small, consisting of the usual foreign representatives of large corporations.

Practically all the artistic activities and social life of the nation centre in Warsaw, and it is there that the chief industrial and governmental activities centre. Most of the descendants of the old nobility of Poland reside in the city, which is dotted with palaces and magnificent buildings.

Practically "no one," according to Dr. Raczyński, remains in Warsaw during the summer, even though the climate is temperate and does not reach the levels prevailing in Boston in summer. Ambassador Curley, if he chooses and if the affairs of his embassy are well in hand, may journey to Ostend, Biarritz, San Sebastian and other southern European watering places along with the Polish aristocrats and nobility.

Mayor Curley in his official capacity has no really pressing questions of American foreign policy in its relation to Poland to meet. There are potentialities, however, in the famous "Polish Corridor" question, more imminent daily since the rise of the Hitler regime in Germany, which desires extremely to eliminate the corridor and regain direct territorial connection again with east Prussia.

Another matter which may occupy the new ambassador is the default of the Polish war debt instalment owed the United States. The amount defaulted, \$3,303,000, has been owed since the same day last December when the French government voted to default or its debt payment of \$20,000,000.

The whole German situation (the Hitler persecutions, demands for treaty revision and elimination of the Polish corridor, and possible ententes with Austria), as it affects Poland, the peace of Europe and therefore of the United States, will unquestionably be the one matter to which Mr. Curley will have to devote his most astute observation and best talents. It may well be that an "incident," or a single small situation, unpleasant or dangerous, may be avoided or handled successfully through the enterprise and skill of the new ambassador, and win him greater laurels.

The chief members of the government with whom Ambassador Curley will have to deal are Jozef Beck, the minister for foreign affairs; President Moscicki, and the Premier, Alexander Prystor. There is to be a presidential election by the Polish Diet early next fall, and there is a possibility that Ignace Jan Paderewski, the renowned pianist, may again be elected President.

WARSAW NOT UNLIKE CITY CURLEY KNOWS

A Gay City Which Ambassadors And Dignitaries Find Friendly —Embassy at State Center

As United States Ambassador to Poland James Michael Curley would find himself in the midst of municipal scenes not unlike those of Boston. Although dating back to the seventh century, Warsaw is a fairly modernized city, yet having many a palace and other residences of the renaissance style.

Possibly his own office and residence would be in the Potocki Palace. John North Willys, multimillionaire automobile manufacturer, Ambassador in the Hoover regime, first rented the palace as headquarters.

The 25-year-old structure, with ornate, high-ceiled chambers looking out upon an ample courtyard, is situated on Krakowskie Przedmiescie (the Krakow Boulevard). It is three stories, of brick and stone. The Ambassador is required not only to pay the rental, but must pay other costs of upkeep, staff it with servants, and engage an automobile or two for transportation.

The palace is a block or two up the broad highway from the President's palace, where also is the Polish Department of State. Here Mr Curley will present his credentials, if he goes to Warsaw. The National Assembly is due next Fall to choose a President, and whether President Ignacy Moscicki will be reelected, or whether Ignace Paderewski or another will succeed to the Presidency is a question. Poland's Minister of Foreign Affairs in this administration is Jozef Beck.

Polish Corridor Problem

The current political significance of the so-called Polish Corridor, by which modern Poland is best advertised to the world, will be a subject for the new Ambassador's study. The Corridor is a strip connecting the interior of the Polish Republic with the Baltic seaports, ancient Danzig, now under the League of Nations, and modern Gdynia, which is nearly as new as Hollywood.

This Corridor, extending perhaps 75 miles inland from the Baltic and of a maximum width of 40 miles, is considered by the Poles as vital to Poland's existence. Yet the German people are as a whole agreed that the Corridor is one of the grosser injustices of the Versailles Treaty, being formerly German territory, and are determined it shall be reclaimed and East Prussia physically rejoined to Germany.

ported Poland since creation of the Republic, backs Polish aspirations involving the Corridor.

Thus the explosive potentialities around the Corridor will give it foremost place for discussion in the Disarmament Conference and Uncle Sam's next Ambassador to Poland will be a very busy man.

Envoy's High Social Duties

Mayor Curley as Ambassador would have to do some social studying at Warsaw, for the Radziwills, the Potockis, the Sapiehas and the Lubomirskis are the princely families of

that country. It was a Lithuanian Prince Radziwill, not a Polish member of the family, who married Dorothy Deacon, Boston girl whose family name is perpetuated in Deaconess Halls, 1651 Washington st.

Mr Curley will find Warsaw climate much to his liking. Although farther north in latitude than is Boston, Warsaw has a notably milder climate, protected from Winter's slashing north winds.

Although he may have some difficulties with the language, Mr Curley will find much in common between his own temperament and that of the Poles.

Warsaw's present Mayor is Ludwik Slominski. Warsaw is recognized as one of Europe's gayest cities, outwardly clean and sober city, if it is "wide open." The popular drink is vodka, a pure grain alcohol, resembling gin in hue.

A Globe reporter in Warsaw three years ago noticed that among the great numbers of "White Wings" cleaning the streets were men wearing spats.

Plenty of Entertainment

Mr Curley will doubtless find Warsaw's politeness most agreeable. For the hat is commonly raised there to public dignitaries, and one hears often the words, "Please, sir" and "Please, madame."

The police force is large and its members carry daggers and automatic revolvers. They often patrol in pairs on bicycles. Traffic regulations are not so scientific as in Boston.

Europe's best musical talent may be heard at Warsaw's fine opera house. There are plenty of good hotels and theatres. Mr Curley no doubt will take an early look at the Oaza Restaurant, Warsaw's best, where the

aristocracy goes to play—comparable to New York city's best.

If the Ambassador wants to run over to Paris, as Ambassador Willys was wont to do in his day, he can make the journey in 30 hours by express. Tedium is avoided by stopping over in Berlin, about midway between Warsaw and Paris.

Good Customer of U. S.

Next to Warsaw, with its 1,000,000 population, Poland's next sizable cities are Krachow and Posen, of about 200,000 each.

Dr T. Raczynski, State-st business man who used to be district attorney in Warsaw, says Poland buys about \$30,000,000 worth of goods from the United States annually—cotton, automobiles, apples from California, machinery, tires, rags for paper. Uncle Sam imports less than \$2,000,000 worth of goods annually from Poland—hides and skins, bristles, feathers, sausage casings, sugar beet seeds, handicraft work.

Mr Curley as Ambassador would not be troubles much with these matters, his duties lying in high affairs of state. He would simply pass upon reports of local consular agents pertaining to these trade matters.

Post

MAYOR CURLEY

Granting the fact that the ambassadorship to Poland is a high honor and that Mayor Curley can be of very great value in handling the delicate situation growing out of the key position of Poland as far as the peace of Europe is concerned, we believe the Mayor would be of far greater usefulness in an important position in Washington.

Mayor Curley not alone rendered extremely valuable assistance to the Roosevelt campaign, but he cast his whole political future into the balance to lead the battle here and in other States.

Ambassadorships are usually for the elder statesmen of the party like Josephus Daniels and others. In one sense they are the highest honors a President can bestow.

But Mayor Curley is not one of the elder statesmen. He is one of the most vigorous personalities in politics. No one can doubt his rare gifts as an administrator. He has ideas and the brains to carry them out.

In the "New Deal" he would have been extremely useful in Washington. Perhaps the President may, later, so decide.

SLIPS OUT OF BOSTON WITH AIDE

Visit to Washington Unexpected — Name Not on Executive's Calling List — Mayor to Make Statement Later Today

Mayor Curley, supposedly confined to a sick bed at his Jamaicaaway home, secretly left the city and is in Washington today for a conference with President Roosevelt.

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington said that Curley arrived there today but declined to see newspaper men. It was indicated that he would make a statement later in the day.

VISIT UNEXPECTED

The dispatch concluded: "The mayor's visit was unexpected and his name did not appear on President Roosevelt's calling list for today, but he was expected to obtain an audience during the day."

The mayor, who had puzzled friends by his silence following his nomination as ambassador to Poland, slipped out of town some time yesterday. He was accompanied by his former secretary, Cornelius A. Reardon.

CONCEAL DEPARTURE

Members of the Curley family attempted to conceal the departure of the mayor for Washington.

Paul Curley, a son, informed reporters that his father was still in bed.

Mary Curley, his daughter, as late as 8 o'clock this morning, told the Traveler that her father was still in bed and was not in Washington.

At the Beacon street home of Reardon, the mayor's former secretary and now secretary of the Boston street commission, the Traveler was told that Reardon was "out of town."

The wonder of friends, puzzled by the

silence of Mayor Curley when he was nominated to the Polish ambassadorship, increased twofold when it became known that he had departed secretly from the city.

Learning that he intended to confer with the President today some of those close to the mayor were confident that he would announce acceptance of the diplomatic post with the understanding that he would be considered for another appointment some time in the near future.

MASS MEETING TUESDAY

The move to "Keep Curley in America," launched by a group of Democratic leaders, gained impetus today.

Led by Henry E. Lawler, an assistant corporation counsel and former chairman of the Democratic city committee, persons who were active in the campaign for Roosevelt went ahead with plans for circulation of petitions throughout the state and a mass meeting Tuesday night in Faneuil Hall.

Lawler issued a call to 400 members of the city and ward committees to assemble at a public mass meeting Tuesday night.

The assistant corporation counsel said: "We realize that a high honor has been bestowed by President Roosevelt upon Mayor Curley in naming him ambassador to Poland at this time. But we believe, as does our President, that this is the time for action. Under existing economic conditions, we feel that our mayor, an active man with proved executive ability, can best serve our government at home."

"It is for this reason that we are appealing through public petitions to the President to save our active mayor for some important government post at home."

Lawler said that he had ordered 30,000 "Keep Curley in America" campaign buttons which should be ready for distribution over the week-end and large display signs are being printed for use at the public demonstration. Lawler has conferred with President Henry W. Newman of the city committee and several other active Democrats.

Meanwhile congratulations on his nomination are pouring into the mayor's Jamaicaaway home and his City Hall office.

City Hall is officially preparing for the resignation of the mayor if he accepts the position. President Joseph McGrath of the city council is ready to step in as acting mayor for the months of Curley's term of office, and Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman is busy looking up the law to determine the powers of an acting mayor.

Curley's position as to the nomination may be known before the end of the day. It is expected that he will announce his intentions before leaving Washington, but there is a possibility that he will wait until he reaches Boston before making any official statement.

CAPITAL IS SURE CURLEY WILL ACCEPT

Washington, April 13 (AP)—Confidence that Mayor James M. Curley of Boston would accept the appointment as ambassador to Poland, announced by President Roosevelt yesterday, was expressed tonight by sources close to the administration.

In connection with reports that Curley might not accept the portfolio, it was disclosed by these same sources that no word of acceptance from the Boston mayor had been received at the White House, but it was felt that his official acceptance would be forthcoming soon.

Meanwhile, with Curley's post finally settled, indications were that early developments in the Massachusetts patronage field might be expected. Already several recommendations for minor postmasterships have been sent to Postmaster General Farley by Senators Walsh and Coolidge and the juicier "plums" were expected to begin falling soon.

COURT POST FOR MANION

Friends say that Charles Manion, Mayor Curley's chauffeur, will be appointed to a position in Suffolk County courthouse when the mayor retires from City Hall.

CURLEY GOES TO CAPITAL FOR TALK ON JOB

Makes Trip in Secret,
but Will See Farley,
It Is Learned

Mayor Curley was placed definitely in Washington today and it was learned he will meet with Postmaster-General Farley on President Roosevelt's appointment of him as ambassador to Poland.

Later the mayor expects to talk with the President.

Opinion of political leaders here, at least one close to the administration, and that of party chiefs in Washington was that the mayor would accept the Warsaw post eventually. His nomination is now before the Senate, with confirmation assured—if he desires to accept the post.

The mayor's unexpected appearance in Washington caused considerable surprise there, as well as in Boston, where his failure to announce his acceptance has caused much speculation.

His visit was shrouded in deepest secrecy, and even after he had been seen in the capital by Mayflower hotel attaches there were denials that the mayor was in Washington, and statements by members of his family here that he was still at home, ill in bed.

REARDON GOES ALONG.

It is understood that Cornelius A. Reardon, former secretary to Mayor Curley, but now secretary to the street commissioners, accompanied his former chief to Washington, leaving Boston by train last night.

Reardon was not at his office in City Hall today and his chauffeur, Reuben Garfinkle, said naively that he did not call for Reardon today, "because the car is in the repair shop."

Judge Emil Fuchs, president of the Boston Braves baseball club, was at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, but he said Curley was not with him.

Over the telephone, however, to a representative of the Boston Evening American, the mayor tele-

Mayor Curley in the lobby at 8:30 a. m., alone. Then she switched the call to the room clerk.

"Do you know Mayor Curley of Boston?" the room clerk was asked.

"Oh, yes," he replied. "I know Mayor Curley well."

"Do you know if he is in Washington, perhaps at the Mayflower?"

NOT REGISTERED AT HOTEL

"Yes, I saw him here in the lobby this morning."

"What time was that?"

"About 8:30."

"Was there anybody with him?"

"Not at the time that I saw him."

Curley was not registered at the hotel, however, but it was believed possible his name was on the private register at the Mayflower. The room clerk said he did not know about this.

The first confirmation that Curley had gone to Washington came from his son Leo close to midnight last night.

"I don't know where he is, but I know he is not at home," Leo said.

It was learned shortly after that he had boarded the Washington train at 7:30 last night.

"KEEP CURLEY IN AMERICA"

At 7:23 this morning, 12 hours after the train had gone, George Curley, 13-year-old son, reported his father was home.

"He has not gone to Washington. He is right here in bed," the boy said.

After the statement of George, a slip of paper was handed the maid at the Curley home, with a request for the mayor's signature.

The maid reported she had received the request to the mayor's daughter, and that the mayor "was too busy to bother."

While the mayor was at Washington plans were underway here for a mass meeting to be held Tuesday night at Faneuil Hall under direction of those friends who have organized into a "Keep Curley in America" campaign.

The proposed mass meeting will be under the direction of Henry E. Lawler, president of the Democratic city committee, who urges that Curley be appointed to a government position in Washington.

Scheduling of such a meeting Tuesday night will make it directly precede confirmation of the appointment Wednesday by the foreign relations committee of the United States Senate at Washington.

Lawler declared that he has ordered 30,000 "Keep Curley in America" buttons for distribution over the week-end, in addition to several display signs to be used in a demonstration for retention of the mayor in this country.

Rumors that Senator Huey P. Long, Louisiana "Kingfish," and firebrand of the Senate, was opposed to the appointment of Curley were quickly squelched by the Louisiana statesman.

"Aren't the Massachusetts senators in favor of his confirmation?" he inquired.

"I have always been an admirer of Mayor Curley. I will vote for his confirmation with pleasure."

Marcus A. Coolidge of Fitchburg, junior senator from Massachusetts, spoke highly of the appointment in a visit he made to the Polish legation at Washington.

"You may think you've had a lot of publicity in this country, but you haven't seen anything yet. Now you are going to be really publicized," he told the legation.

Coolidge Sure of Approval for Curley

Senator Marcus A. Coolidge said today over the long-distance telephone from Washington:

"There is not the slightest doubt that Mayor Curley's appointment to be ambassador to Poland will be confirmed by the Senate."

"His appointment has been referred as usual to the regular Senate committee which handles diplomatic appointments on the question of confirmation, and it will be reached in the normal progress of committee business."

"Senator Walsh and myself were notified by the White House of the intention to appoint Mayor Curley and our views were sought by the White House, by the representatives of the Polish embassy in Washington and they since have been sought by members of the Senate."

"Both Senator Walsh and myself have commented favorably, without any reservation whatever, upon the marked ability of Mayor Curley, and I believe I am fully informed when I say there is not the slightest doubt of his confirmation."

"In fact, the only thing that would stand in the way of his confirmation would be his declination to accept the appointment. I have not heard from the mayor, directly or indirectly, and I have assumed, therefore, that he would accept."

POST

4/14/33

State Department Expresses Surprise at Indecision--- Confirmation Expected

Friends Continue Drive to Keep Him in U. S.---Prepare for Big Mass Meeting

DENIES RUMOR MAYOR ON WAY TO CAPITAL

Miss Mary Curley, daughter of Mayor James M. Curley, emphatically denied rumors shortly after 3 o'clock this morning that her father had started for Washington, as reported. Miss Curley stated that her father was still in bed and declined to disturb him.

It was reported early this morning that the Mayor, who has been nominated by President Roosevelt as ambassador to Poland, had secretly left his sick-bed and had started for Washington to confer with the President.

The rumor was to the effect that his former secretary, Cornelius A. Reardon, had accompanied him.

Leo Curley, the Mayor's son, is reported to have admitted earlier that his father was not at home, though supposed to be in bed.

A report from Washington during the night stated that reservations for the Mayor and Mr. Reardon had been made at a hotel there.

Preparations were being made last night for Mayor Curley to make a hurried week-end trip to Washington for the purpose of conferring personally with President Roosevelt as to his nomination as the United States ambassador to Poland.

At his Jamaicaaway home where he has been confined since Saturday with a severe chest cold, the Mayor yesterday was able to leave his sick room and spend a few hours downstairs.

Should his improved condition and the weather permit the journey, it was reported that he would make every effort to go to Washington and confer with the President before the Senate acts on his appointment the first of the week.

Pending consultation with the President, the Mayor will make no public announcement regarding acceptance of his appointment to the diplomatic post at Warsaw. He continued to maintain strict silence last night, holding his own counsel to the exclusion of even intimate friends. Some of the latter expressed confidence last night that the Mayor had reached no definite decision.

His continued silence was met by many of his followers in the Presidential campaign with repeated appeals that he remain in his home land and accept no foreign post. Members of this group have already written letters to President Roosevelt, asking that the Mayor be given an executive position with the administration.

Plans "Keep Curley" Meeting

As sponsor of the movement, former President Henry E. Lawler of the Boston Democratic City Committee, last night issued a call to the 400 members of the city and ward committees to assemble at a public mass meeting which has been scheduled for Tuesday night at Faneuil Hall to "Keep Curley in America."

Lawler late yesterday appeared at City Hall and filed formal application with Chief Clerk Thomas A. Callahan of the Public Buildings Department, for the use of Faneuil Hall, Tuesday night.

He declared that he had ordered 30,000 "Keep Curley in America" campaign buttons which he said would be distributed over the week-end, and that large display signs were also being painted for the public demonstration seeking to influence Mayor Curley to stay at home.

Confers With Leaders

Lawler stated that he had conferred with the Democratic leaders here, including President Henry W. Newman of the city committee, and other elected party representatives, regarding plans for the mass meeting. He said:

"We realize that a high honor has been bestowed by President Roosevelt upon Mayor Curley in naming him ambassador to Poland at this time. But we believe as does our President, that when the time comes for action, under

existing economic conditions, we feel that our Mayor, an active man with proved executive ability, can best serve our government at home.

"It is for this reason that we are appealing through public petitions to the President, to save our active Mayor for some important government post at home," he said.

Official City Hall was preparing for the future in the event that the Mayor should decide to resign from his \$20,000 city post to sail for Warsaw.

McGrath Ready for Job

President Joseph McGrath of the City Council is ready to step into the Mayor's office just as soon as the seat is vacated. And Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman is delving into the State law books in an effort to determine the power and authority the Mayor's possible successor would have in administering the city government.

The Mayor has been attending to the emergency measures, which have been taken to his bedside during the past two days by his staff of secretaries.

But he has been anxious to hold a conference with the financial officers of the city to study the salary cut bill, recently passed by the Legislature, as it is expected that the new payroll reduction will be made effective next week, saving \$5,000,000 for the taxpayers in the course of a year.

Following the Mayor's agreement to make the salary cuts from 5 to 15 per cent in the pay of 18,000 city, county and school employees, City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan yesterday was able to obtain a municipal loan of \$1,000,000 from the banking interests at an interest rate of 4 1/4 per cent, as compared with 5 1/2 per cent charged a few weeks ago, before the wage cut plan was agreed upon.

Treasurer Dolan insisted that the city should be given a still lower rate, claiming that Boston stood at the top of the financial column among the cities of the world, but it was intimated that future loans in anticipation of taxes would be granted to Boston at less expense to the taxpayers.

See Curley Confirmed

Walsh and Coolidge Say Senate Will Act Promptly—"Kingfish" Long Denies Opposition

WASHINGTON, April 13—Senators Walsh and Coolidge predict Mayor Curley will be confirmed by the Senate for the post of ambassador to Poland without opposition. Rumors that Senator Huey Long objected to the Mayor of Boston were emphatically disclaimed by the Louisiana "Kingfish" today.

"I've always admired him," said Long. "I'll vote for his confirmation with pleasure. I don't know him very well but I've read a lot about him, and I've seen him a few times, and from all I know about him I'm for him."

Intimations that the Mayor had not made up his mind to accept surprised the State Department. Washington, at least, takes it for granted that Curley is as good as confirmed, and Senator Coolidge has assured members of the Polish legation here that "your country is in for publicity in a big way now."

"We've read a lot about the Polish corridor in America," said Coolidge. "You may think you've had a lot of publicity in this country, but you haven't seen anything yet."

He explained that the Mayor is a noted orator with a captivating personality who has a talent for long pages. Senator Coolidge said today that he had seen the Mayor when he was in the city.

GLOBE

4/14/33

MAYOR TO CONFER WITH ROOSEVELT

Also Expected to Talk With Secretary of State Hull

By CHARLES S. GROVES

WASHINGTON, April 14--Mayor

Curley of Boston, Ambassador-designate to Poland, is in Washington, and is expected to confer with the President and Secretary of State Cordell Hull today. At the State Department information is not given out as to appointments with the Secretary, but it is known that the Mayor has been in contact with Secretary Hull's office.

The White House this morning professed to have no information as to Mayor Curley's plans, but it was indicated that there might be a statement available in connection with the Mayor and the Ambassadorship later in the day.

CURLEY'S DEPARTURE MARKED BY SECRECY

Mayor Curley was accompanied to Washington by his former secretary, Cornelius A. Reardon, who was summoned to the Curley home Wednesday afternoon, a short time after news had been received that President Roosevelt had sent the Mayor's name to the United States Senate.

Some of the Mayor's friends believe that after a conference with President Roosevelt today, he will announce his acceptance of the Warsaw post, with the understanding that he will not serve for any great length of time and will be considered for another appointment at a later date.

Others insisted last night that the appointment to Poland was such a disappointment to the Mayor that he has decided he will not accept the honor and went to Washington to clear up misunderstandings and make known his attitude to the President personally before issuing a public statement.

NEARBY

PUBLICITY FOR POLAND

Coolidge Tells Legation Curley Will Win Friends for Nation

[From The Herald Washington Bureau]

WASHINGTON, April 13—"Your country is now destined for publicity in a big way," Senator Marcus A. Coolidge told members of the Polish legation here who inquired about Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, just appointed ambassador to Warsaw.

"In America we have read a lot about the Polish corridor, and you may think you have had a lot of newspaper and magazine articles in this country about you," Senator Coolidge told the Polish diplomats, "but you haven't seen anything yet. Now you are really going to be publicized."

Senator Coolidge told the Poles that the mayor was a very magnetic person, and one of the most gifted orators in America. He predicted that Curley would win many friends in Poland, and that the entire world would get whatever story Poland wanted told.

The inquiry of the legation members, it was revealed for the first time today, was one of the steps that Poland took just after hearing from the American state department that it was contemplating sending Mayor Curley to Warsaw, to find out about the Boston mayor.

Senator Huey P. Long, the Louisiana Kingfish, denied vigorously reports that he intended to oppose the confirmation of Mayor Curley as ambassador.

"Aren't the Massachusetts senators in favor of his confirmation?" he asked The Herald correspondent.

He was told that they approved the nomination.

"I have always been an admirer of Mayor Curley," said the Kingfish. "I will vote for his confirmation with pleasure."

"Do you want to say anything more about his qualifications?" he was asked. "I don't know him well personally," said Senator Long, "but I have read a lot about him and seen him a few times, and I am inclined to admire him."

The Massachusetts senators received many inquiries from their colleagues today as to whether, in view of the political history of the mayor as opposed so many times to the senators, they would object to the confirmation.

As a result of their replies it may be stated that there will be no opposition, and no serious delay, to confirmation.

PROPOSES STREETS BE NAMED JEFFERSON

Bicentenary Committee
Also Would Plant Trees

With the aim of having every community in the United States name or rename a street and plant 200 trees in honor of Thomas Jefferson by April 13, 1943, which will be the bicentenary of his birth, a group of prominent citizens met yesterday in a downtown office and formed the first Jefferson Bicentenary Committee in the country.

Donald M. Hill of Newton was chosen temporary chairman. The vice presidents include William R. Pettangall, chief justice of Maine Land Court; Walter E. Brownell of Boston, and James Roosevelt of Cambridge, son of President Roosevelt. The secretary is Edwin F. Tuttle of Bellingham.

Mr Tuttle said: "It is our hope that the movement will become nationwide. We plan to communicate with all the towns and cities in the country to find if they will agree to renaming or naming a street, highway, boulevard or any roadway in honor of Thomas Jefferson."

"We also hope that each community will plant 200 trees, preferably along the renamed highway."

The secretary has been in communication with Park Commissioner William F. Long, who stated that the city will plant 200 trees before 1943 and name them in honor of Jefferson. The naming of a boulevard will have to meet the approval of the Mayor.

The committee includes: Mayor James M. Curley, Ex-Atty Gen Thomas J. Boynton, John T. McLoughlin, David Goldstein, Dr Joseph Santosuosso, Representative Harold G. Sackett, Representative Leo M. Birmingham, Larue Brown, Ex-Mayor Andrew J. Peters, John H. Backus, Sheriff H. Oscar Rochleau, Judge John J. Lynch, Harry E. Gardner, Daniel G. Lacy and William H. Gardner.

4/14/33

Curley in Capital, Silent on Poland

Mayor Bobs Up to Make Call on Roosevelt

With Home Insisting He's
Here, Appears for Unsched-
uled White House Visit

Avoids Press and State Delegation

Reported Dissatisfied with
Warsaw Post, but Washington
Feels He'll Accept

Indications He Will See Secretary Hull

Trip May Be Followed by State
ment After Talk with
President

By Oliver McKee, Jr.

Special to the Transcript:

Washington, April 14—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, ambassador-designate to Poland, was in Washington on a surprise visit and with indications that he proposed to call on President Roosevelt this afternoon, though no appointment had been made in his behalf at the White House. Officials at the White House said they had no knowledge of his plans, or of the purpose of his visit to Washington.

It was indicated also that Mr. Curley would call on Secretary of State Hull this afternoon, but the State Department, in accordance with its usual rule, would not give out in advance the list of the Secretary's appointments for the day.

Mr. Curley was not in touch during the forenoon with any of the members of the Bay State delegation.

Washington, April 14 (A.P.)—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, recently nominated by President Roosevelt to be ambassador to Poland, arrived in Washington today for a conference with the

President.

Mayor Curley declined to see newspapermen, but his associates indicated he would have a statement later in the day. Since his name was sent to the Senate for confirmation as envoy to Warsaw, the mayor has declined to say whether he would accept the appointment. It was believed his decision would be announced after consulting with President Roosevelt.

Curley, who had been mentioned as a possible appointee to the ambassadorship to Italy, has been reported to be dissatisfied with the Warsaw post and in some quarters doubt has been expressed that he would accept it. Sources close to the Administration, however, have expressed confidence that the mayor's acceptance would be announced shortly.

The mayor's visit was unexpected and his name did not appear on President Roosevelt's calling list for today, but he was expected to obtain an audience during the day.

Mayor "Still Here,"

His Home Insists

"Feeling Better, but Doctor
Won't Let Him Out," Is Re-
sponse to 'Phone Inquiry

By William F. Furbush

Family loyalty, when it comes to keeping a "secret," has Mayor Curley still at his Jamaicaaway home today, improving from a cold which for at least three days has been given as the reason for his refusal to see newspapermen or to make any statement concerning his nomination by President Roosevelt to be ambassador to Poland.

When an attempt was made by the Transcript shortly after nine o'clock this morning to solve the mystery of the mayor's whereabouts, it was announced by a member of his family that the mayor is still at home. This was in denial of a detailed story that Mr. Curley had left secretly for Washington in company with Cornelius A. Reardon, his former secretary, and now secretary of the street commission.

When word came from Washington definitely placing the mayor in the capital, another telephone inquiry brought the information that the mayor was still at home.

The response to this call was made by the maid, who said that no member of the family, excepting the mayor was at home. The conversation follows:

"Has the mayor gone to Washington?"

"No he is still here."

"Is any other member of the family there?"

"No."

"You are certain the mayor is at home?"

"Yes, he is here, but he can't be disturbed."

"How is he feeling, how is his cold?"

"He is feeling better, but the doctor won't let him out."

The secrecy with which the mayor

fruitlessly endeavored to surround his visit to Washington emphasizes the strangely silent attitude he has maintained since his name was first mentioned in connection with the Warsaw position. His nomination to that post unquestionably was a great disappointment in view of the general understanding that he hoped to be picked as ambassador to Italy.

The fact that the mayor is in Washington with no scheduled appointment with the President also is considered obvious indication that, for the present at least, his dissatisfaction with the nomination is of a nature which he prefers to express to the President in person rather than by some other form of communication. His protracted silence and his sudden surprise dash to the capital have combined to convince many of his friends more than ever that he not only has tentatively, at least, made up his mind to decline the appointment but that the offer of the post before he was declared acceptable to Poland was not made to him, at least directly.

On the assumption that the latter condition is true, these friends of the mayor still figure that he was "put on the spot," or, in other words, given the Warsaw assignment to accept or leave, with no alternative. They assert also that, if this is the case, the mayor is prepared to register his reaction in no uncertain terms. They agree, however, that the President, even if the mayor strongly expresses himself against going to Warsaw, may prevail upon him to accept because of the importance attaching to that ambassadorship. Such an outcome, they contend, would be only because the mayor, in his loyalty to the President, would not desire to cause the administration any embarrassment.

It has been advanced by some observers that nomination of a man for an ambassadorship, without first having acceptance from the appointee-designate, would be precedent-breaking. For this reason they are skeptical of conclusions that the mayor may decline the appointment. It is a matter of record, however, that the several dispatches from Washington still carry speculation whether Mr. Curley will accept the appointment, which appears to indicate that the official sources of information on which such speculation is based may not have had any preliminary direct acceptance from Mr. Curley.

There are some who are reasoning that the mayor's silence when he was first mentioned for the Poland post may have been taken as indication that he would accept if his name were sent to the Senate. His present attitude and desire to talk things over with the President, however, would indicate that the silence was misconstrued.

Chase

4/14/33



JAMES M. CURLEY

Family Helps Keep His Start From Public, With Bulletins On Improved Condition

Leo Finally Admits His Father Is Away—Washington Hotel Awaits Mayor and Reardon

While ostensibly confined to a sick bed in his home on the Jamaica way, Mayor James M. Curley, Ambassador designate to Poland, was actually en route to Washington yesterday for another conference with President Roosevelt at the White House today, the Globe learned last night.

Despite the fact that the Mayor's son, Paul Curley, informed inquiry-

ing newspapermen that his father was still in bed but much improved, it was learned that early yesterday the Mayor had left his home for Washington to clear up certain angles in connection with his appointment before making public any statement.

Reardon Accompanies Him

Mayor Curley was accompanied by his former secretary, Cornelius A. Reardon, who was summoned to the Curley home Wednesday afternoon,

short time after news had been received that President Roosevelt had sent the Mayor's name to the United States Senate.

The Mayor's strange silence concerning the appointment had puzzled even his closest friends, and it was not until information was received from Washington that the Mayor and Reardon were expected at a hotel there was there any adequate explanation of his attitude.

After other advices were received by the Globe that the Mayor was on his way to Washington, a reporter called at the Curley home at 11 o'clock last night and received confirmation of the fact that Mayor Curley was not at home.

"I don't know where he is," young Leo Curley said, "but I know he is not at home."

Acceptance Is Expected

Some of the Mayor's friends believe that after a conference with President Roosevelt today, he will announce his acceptance of the Warsaw post, with the understanding that he will not serve for any great length of time and will be considered for another appointment at a later date.

Others insisted last night that the appointment to Poland was such a disappointment to the Mayor that he has decided he will not accept the honor and went to Washington to clear up misunderstandings and make known his attitude to the President personally before issuing a public statement.

Every effort was made to keep the departure of the Mayor a secret. In the early afternoon, Miss Mary Curley, the Mayor's daughter, informed newspapermen by telephone that her father could not indicate if and when any statement from him would be forthcoming.

"I think he will get in touch with the press when he does have a statement to make," she said.

Still in Bed, Says Household

Early last night when the Mayor's household was asked about the Mayor information was given that he was still in bed, but much improved, and that there was a possibility that he "may go to City Hall in the morning."

The Mayor's original plan had been to go to Washington Wednesday for a final conference with President Roosevelt about his appointment, but a severe cold since Sunday had kept him at home. His personal physician, Dr. Martin English, advised him against leaving the house Wednesday.

That same day President Roosevelt forwarded his name to the Senate as Ambassador to Poland and it is known that this action was unexpected at this time by the Mayor. After refusal to make any comments of any kind, he called Mr. Reardon to the house and completed arrangements for a quick trip to Washington to learn all the details of his appointment first-hand.

Few Friends Know Secret

The failure of the Mayor to say anything on Wednesday led to considerable speculation among his friends yesterday and few, if any, of them were taken into the secret that he was going directly to the White House.

It was freely predicted that he would accept the honor, but would not remain in Poland very long. It would be almost without precedent for a man who had been declared acceptable to a foreign government and whose name had been submitted to the Senate to decline an appointment and would certainly have been

Post 4/14/33

EASTER GREETINGS



DOLAN GETS CITY \$1,000,000 LOAN AT 4½ P. C.

City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan announced today that he had negotiated a new loan of \$1,000,000 to the city with a group of Boston banks at 4½ per cent interest. This is a substantial drop from the 5½ per cent imposed on the last loan of \$1,000,000 about 10 days ago.

Curley, if He Goes to Poland Will Find Living Cost High

If Mayor Curley decides to go to Poland, he will find living expenses high. He may have to pay as much as 50 cents for a single orange.

Wines, a necessity in diplomatic circles, run all the way from 25 cents to \$400 a quart in Warsaw, but there's on bright spot. Barbering is cheaper than in the U. S. A.

The mayor can get a new-fangled "electric" hair cut for 15 cents, and a shave for a dime.

Charles J. O'Malley, Boston advertising agent, journalist, lecturer and globe-trotter, mentioned as Roosevelt choice as minister to the Irish Free State, is authority for the above quotations of prices in Poland.

O'Malley and his son and business partner, Louis J. O'Malley, graduate of Tech, were in Poland last August. Their impressions as tourists were more graphic than would be those of natives.

"I'm one of those Bostonians who doesn't think Mayor Curley will accept the Polish post," said O'Malley senior, "but if he does he will find a very interesting country and people. They spring from a great race. They and their country are backed by wonderful traditions as any reader of history knows.

"They are friendly, clever and ambitious. They are a proud people, but just now they are very poor. They have suffered much since the war. They are still harassed by the Bolsheviks along the Russian frontier and are in profound trouble over the

eastern corridor which is rightfully theirs.

"We ordered ham and eggs, a regular American breakfast, our first day in Warsaw and when we asked for oranges the waiter seemed much disturbed. He consulted with the head waiter and after much delay he produced tiny oranges.

"Those oranges cost us exactly 50 cents apiece and our very ordinary breakfast cost between \$3 and \$4.

"Other items were correspondingly high, all but in tonsorial parlors. The barbers held metal cups charged with electricity close to our heads. The electric current pulled our hair out straight as if we had seen a ghost and while a section was thus taut the barber snipped it.

"The haircut cost 30 slotys, equivalent to about 15 cents in American money.

"Just now conditions in Poland are more troubled than ever with relations almost at the breaking point with Russia and Germany.

Pair, Using Mayor's Name, Seek Funds

Police are seeking two men, fraudulently representing themselves as agents of Mayor Curley, and collecting funds for the unemployed. The men carry a folder with the pictures of themselves and Mayor Curley, together with a bogus appeal. Henry Hoff, of Beacon st., reported that he had given a contribution.

CURLEY'S CHOICE WINS APPROVAL

Polish Leaders Here and Abroad Pleased with Appointment

SOME OF FRIENDS DISAPPOINTED

Mayor Curley was confined to his home yesterday for the fifth day by a bronchial ailment and made no statement concerning his plans as a result of his nomination to be the United States envoy to Poland. Hundreds of congratulations were delivered at the mayor's Jamaicaaway home and there were marked expressions of approval by Polish leaders in this country and abroad.

The mayor was able, however, to see friends who called and to take care of city business brought to his house by messengers during the day.

SOME DISAPPOINTMENT

At the State House friends of the mayor worked to hurry an adverse report on the order pending before the rules committee for an investigation of the Curley administration. The legislation has been pending about two months, but several Republican members said yesterday there will be no final action until they are convinced an earnest effort is being made to reduce the cost of government in Boston.

While there were indications the mayor was making plans to resign in order to go to Warsaw as early as possible, many of his friends continued to manifest disappointment that he was not named ambassador to Rome or given an important position in Washington.

Henry E. Lawler, an assistant corporation counsel, went ahead with plans to stage a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall Tuesday night and show President Roosevelt by means of it that there is public demand that the mayor be kept in the United States and given a major appointment at Washington.

Several of the mayor's associates said that the mayor had been placed at a disadvantage recently by giving the President a blanket pledge that he would accept a position not specified, but one which Mr. Curley was assured would be highly important. The next development, they related, was that the mayor heard it was intended that he would be sent to Poland.

Another version was that Postmaster-General, acting for the President, had recently informed the mayor of the plan to appoint Farley to the Polish post and obtained his acceptance with the understanding, on the mayor's part at least, that he would be recalled for work in Washington later.

Friends Ready with Welcome to Curley

Picturing Mayor as Politically Stronger, Gather to Greet Him at Back Bay

By William F. Furbush

With President Roosevelt withdrawing today from the Senate his nomination of Mayor James M. Curley as ambassador to Poland, following the mayor's dramatic and precedent-breaking declination of the post, Mr. Curley is on his way back home from Washington to take up again the executive duties which he might have yielded had the appointment been as envoy to Rome. According to information received at about ten o'clock by his daughter, Miss Mary Curley, the mayor was due to step off the train at the Back Bay station this afternoon.

There a group of his admirers were prepared to greet him "in triumph" and in the belief, as some of them expressed themselves today, that he comes home politically stronger than when he departed on the secret dash to thrust aside the honor which the President would have bestowed upon him.

The mayor's refusal to take the Warsaw assignment bore out predictions of many of his close friends. While it was the political surprise of the year nationally and locally to many, the sensational refusal to go to distant Poland as a reward for his pre-convention services for Mr. Roosevelt in a hostile State and for his energetic campaign activities was considered natural and rational by those associates of the mayor who figured that he was entitled to an administration assignment which would have kept him nearer home.

Diplomacy and the desire not to jeopardize his political future naturally led the mayor to explain his declination in terms couched in friendly terms, but there is reason to believe that his disappointment is keen in view of the general understanding that he looked favorably upon and hoped for assignment as the Administration's representative in Italy.

Glad Curley Is Staying Home

By turning down the Warsaw appointment he gives ground for the conclusion among some commentators that his action borders closely on a break with the Administration. His friends, however, reason that he has disposed of the situation diplomatically and has placed himself in the position of being possibly available for some other appointment by the Administration. This is a possibility, however, which the mayor has discounted with the remark that he could not expect the President to hold any position open for him.

Aside from the diplomatic remarks by both the President and the mayor, which cloak the political aspects of unusual development, the records of the situation appear to have established the fact, as indicated previously in these columns, that the Administration in effect drafted the mayor for the Poland ambassadorship. In other words, it appears, he was named for the position without the preliminary and customary practice of first having definite understanding from him that the post was acceptable. His dramatic refusal to accept the appointment seems to be adequate basis for that conclusion.

In effect, it was a case of placing the mayor in the awkward position of "taking Warsaw, or nothing." It was, substantially, a chance of the mayor going into political exile. He elected to remain at home. Here, he can be nearer to observation posts from which to look over developments which may find him in the field in an attempt to succeed Governor Joseph B. Ely, or, in 1936, to go after the United States Senate seat now held by Senator Marcus A. Coolidge. Political foes of the mayor are joining his close friends in expressions of satisfaction that he is to remain to conduct the affairs of the city in the present difficult times. As it was expressed by one observer today, it "is a great thing that the mayor is not going to give up his position here. There would be chaos here if he departed now."

President Joseph McGrath, who loses the opportunity to become acting mayor automatically, while naturally disappointed over the outcome, has said that the city is "fortunate to have Mayor Curley stay on the job."

Mayor Explains His Refusal

The mayor's formal statement on his declination of the appointment, issued after his conference with President Roosevelt, follows:

"President Roosevelt has seen fit to tender me the post of Ambassador to Poland and this expression of friendship and the opportunity to serve America and the Polish people which this generous tender epitomized is an honor for which I shall be eternally grateful.

"The service rendered by me in the campaign was given unselfishly and actuated by the conviction which is daily borne out—that under the able, courageous and humane leadership of President Roosevelt happiness through prosperity would be restored to the people of America.

"Until such time, however, as industrial conditions are materially improved the clear call of duty to a citizenship which has honored me with public office, national, State and municipal, for a third of a century cannot be disregarded.

"The opportunity for service even in a less exalted capacity, as evidenced by the demand of public and press that I remain in America, leaves no course open to me but to regretfully request that my name be withdrawn as Ambassador to Poland."

"Delighted With It"

Amplifying this statement the mayor went on to deny that he disliked the Warsaw appointment, declaring to the contrary that he was "delighted with it."

"It would be unfair to the people who have kept me in public office so long," he said, "to desert them in such a trying period. I do not say another man might not serve as well as mayor, but the problems are so great that I believe they should have the benefit of my familiarity with them. There has been a demand, both in the press and from the people of Boston, that I finish my term as mayor, and I feel that my first duty is to those people who have kept me in public office for thirty-three years.

"In our city 125,000 men, women and children are receiving assistance, yet we have had no breadlines. I don't want to desert them now. I want to continue to serve them and protect them from any ration system or other indignity. I am familiar with the city's problems and I am unwilling to turn them over to another now."

BACK WHERE DUTY LIES

AMERICAN SAT.
APR. 15, 1933



Mayor Curley and his daughter, Mary, after she had greeted him today on his arrival home from the capital, where he declined the post of ambassador to Poland. The mayor scoffed at hints of a break with the President and heartily expressed his loyalty. He reiterated that the reason he declined the honor was because of his desire to continuing the city of Boston. (Boston American Photo.)

AMERICAN SAT. APR. 15, 1933



HIS HONOR LEAVES HIS
'NO' AT WHITE HOUSE

Mayor James M. Curley photographed as he left the White House yesterday after paying his historic call on President Roosevelt and declining the President's nomination to become United States Ambassador to Poland. (Int'l News Photo.)

BACKERS PICK HIM AS ELY'S SUCCESSOR

Acquires Strength by Declining Embas- sy to Poland

Mayor James M. Curley will stay in Boston, finish out his term on School st. and be a candidate for Governor next year upon the retirement of Governor Ely.

The political commentators—these being the gentlemen of deep jowls who still wear morning coats and heavy gold watch chains and affect the wisdom of a barnyard owl—held many conferences among themselves today and sought to piece together the mayor's political future like a jig-saw puzzle.

There was common agreement among them that Mayor Curley had won renown and general approval by his audacious refusal of the Polish ambassadorship.

SETS A PRECEDENT.

They found it to be audacious and history-making, in the fact that a refusal to accept a high diplomatic post, once tendered the recipient and announced by the White House, had never before been written into the annals of American diplomatic practices.

Mayor Curley had given the State Department, as well as the White House, something to think about. Their past experiences at Washington had been mostly with "Yes" men—the social climbers, anxious and eager to don short pants with silver buckles and strut in the fashionable salons of the European capitals.

The political commentators agreed there might be two courses which the mayor could select from:

- 1—He might in the future, when his term is done, accept appointment by President Roosevelt to some important domestic office, such as chairman of the commission that will put the national \$5,000,000,000 public employment program into operation; or chairman of the United States Shipping Board to revive the American merchant marine.
- 2—He might preferably bide his time and seek the governorship.

HAS STRONG FOLLOWING

To their way of thinking, the second course will be elected by the mayor. There is no honor, he feels, that could come to him greater than the chief magistracy of the Commonwealth in which he has been reared to which he has given 5 years of his talents and which has been the arena of his exploits.

If he would be Governor, he has a basic, inherent strength upon which to proceed. There is in this state a distinct Curley following.

He showed this redoubtable strength in the last primary campaign. He was pitted against former Governor Smith, Governor Ely, Senator Walsh and Judge Frank J. Donahue, then chairman of the Democratic State Committee, with the influence of a state-wide organization. They composed the most formidable ticket ever presented to the public by the Democratic party in this Commonwealth. Mayor Curley's ticket was largely Mayor Curley himself. It was composed for the most part of non-descripts. Despite this terrific handicap against him, Mayor Curley led his own ticket overwhelmingly, as was expected, but also won for his ticket more than one vote to every two cast for his prominent opponents.

HIS ACTION APPROVED

That he has accumulated new strength by the overnight developments at Washington is everywhere conceded. There was the popular opinion abroad today that Mayor Curley had not been offered a post commensurate with the chance he took and the sacrifice he made for the Roosevelt campaign. The observation among every knot of men, and women as well, was that Mayor Curley had acted bravely and with dignity in declining to pack his bag for Warsaw.

Governor Ely, it was expected, would not throw his personal machine against the mayor in the event he elects to run for the gubernatorial post. The feeling between the two has improved greatly. They have met eye to eye of late as they consulted frequently on their mutual problems of state and city finances. The mayor is understood to have discussed the diplomatic positions tendered him with Governor Ely. Moreover, the governor will be content to drop politics and sit on the sidelines when his term is ended.

In Democratic councils there are two persons now being discussed for the governorship—State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley and Prof. Frank L. Simpson of Boston University Law School.

WAGE CUT WON'T HURT

Whether either or both would welcome a contest with the mayor is one of those bridges yet to be crossed.

Mayor Curley shortly will put into effect the wage cut of city employees upon which the bankers insist and for which the Legislature has granted him authority. This program, it is believed, would not affect the mayor's political strength because public employees know him to have been the most unyielding advocate of high wages of any public official in the country.

CURLEY TROPHY PLAY BILLED

The semifinal games in the Mayor James M. Curley cup competition have the Clan McGregors opposing Dorchester Waverly at Columbus Park, South Boston and Bird & Son meeting St. Pius club at East Walpole tomorrow.

The contesting elevens in both games are evenly matched and the scores are likely to be close, although the McGregors and St. Pius club start as favorites.

Another game which will be of great interest to the fans tomorrow will be the opening game of the National cup playoffs between the Stix Baer eleven of St. Louis and the New York Americans.

This game will be played at St. Louis as part of an unusual double-header which will have the baseball game between the St. Louis Browns and Cleveland in the other half.

Winton E. Barker, former vice-president of the United States Soccer Association, completed the deal which puts the National Cup game on with the ball game as a bargain bill for St. Louis fans.

The financial arrangements have not been divulged, but it is almost certain that both the Brown and Stix Baer clubs will benefit as a result of the arrangement.

Numerous New England fans hope for the St. Louis eleven to win, as there are five former New England stars on the Stix team. Alex McNab, Werner "Scotty" Nilsen, Billy Gonsalves, three former Boston stars, and Billy McPherson and Alex Watson, formerly of Fall River, are regulars on the western team.

All five of these players were on the championship New Bedford team.

'My Saddest Three Years', Says Curley

By MAYOR CURLEY

(In an interview with a Boston American News Reporter)

"This has been the saddest three years of my life. I lost Mrs. Curley and lost James during this administration. The opportunity came to fill a place of great honor, but the call of duty compelled me to stay.

"I've got to take it philosophically. I am not complaining but I am sorry that I had to decline the offer.

"The President apparently was surprised and regretful. I think he felt as badly about it as I did myself.

"I did not discuss patronage. I am certain that it is known just who is entitled to consideration. This matter will be handled by the senators, the customary practice.

"The President has a terrific task. He is doing a wonderful job. He has demonstrated that he is a master of the science of government. He must be a great surprise to Mr. Hoover.

Curley Puts Wreath On Grave of Wife

Mayor Curley's first thought upon returning from Washington today was for his dead wife and son, James M. Jr.

As soon as he had reached his home on Jamaica way, and changed his clothes, he went to New Calvary Cemetery with a large Easter wreath which had been delivered at the house this forenoon, on his order. He placed the wreath on the graves of his wife and son.

His daughter, Mary, and the three boys, George, Leo and Paul accompanied him. Leo is home on vacation from Georgetown.

"It was called to my attention that some of my friends were developing an anti-Roosevelt feeling over the present matter.

There's no occasion for that.

"It seemed that everybody I knew contacted me and urged me that I continue as mayor of Boston. I have enjoyed the confidence of the people for a third of a century and I could not treat these requests lightly.

"The Poles are a very interesting people, having a most interesting background in history, and it would have been a pleasure to go there."

Curley's Name Is Withdrawn by Roosevelt

President Recalls Nomination as Envoy to Poland on Mayor's Dramatic Request

Friends Predicting Some Reward Later

Figure Him Politically Stronger — Due for Welcome on Back Bay Arrival Today

Washington, April 15 (A.P.)—President Roosevelt formally withdrew from the Senate today the nomination of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston as ambassador to Poland. Curley requested the President yesterday to withdraw his name because he felt it was his responsibility to remain at his post as mayor of Boston until the expiration of his term.

The action of the three-time Boston mayor, while not unexpected among his friends, came as a surprise to the Administration and in announcing Curley's decision President Roosevelt expressed deep regret.

Curley denied persistent reports that he was dissatisfied with the post finally offered him, and in a brief statement said the appointment was "an honor for which I shall be eternally grateful."

Curley, by announcing he could not accept the appointment "until conditions materially improve" apparently has eliminated himself for Federal office until the expiration of his term as mayor at the close of the calendar year, but his friends today predicted he was likely to receive consideration for Administration honor later.

Klan Cross on Common Tells Curley to Leave

A fiery cross, to which was attached a threat against Mayor James M. Curley, burst into flame on Boston Common shortly before midnight last night, and, despite the rain, glared brightly for a few minutes while police, summoned by an unknown tipster, raced to the scene.

The cross, made of wood and iron and wired tightly to the steel fence on the Charles street mall of the Common, was ingeniously arranged with a fuse designed to set the gauze wrapping and the wood of the cross itself on fire. Near the base, where an iron shaft was sunk into the earth, was a cigarette tin in which had been placed the following letter:

"Knights of the Klu Klux Klan, Inc.,
"Atlanta, Ga.,
"April 14, office of the Great Titan,
Province No. 1, of Massachusetts.

"Greetings:

"Let us trust that America shall have a new birth of freedom and that she may again welcome a government of the people, for the people, by the people; a government guided by a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night; a government charged by Almighty God to hold aloft the beacon light of truth and liberty.

"Mayor Curley refuses to go to Poland but WE HAVE SPOKEN; he must leave Massachusetts. In the sacred unending bond,

"Knights of the Klu Klux Klan."

A telephone call to the Joy street station sent Sergeant William McKenzie and a squad of officers to the scene. Newspaper offices also were told of the burning cross by unknown tipsters. By the time reporters and police had arrived the cross had burned itself out. Police questioned several people in the vicinity but found no clues. They are continuing their investigation today.

Call of Duty Here Reason for Refusal

Mayor James M. Curley will remain in Boston as its mayor, he announced last night after a visit to the White House, where President Roosevelt, at the mayor's request, had withdrawn his name as ambassador to Poland.

"I asked the President to withdraw my name as ambassador to Poland because I have a prior obligation to remain as mayor of the city of Boston during the unsettled industrial conditions."

The mayor made the above prepared statement after emerging from the White House.

F. R. EXPRESSES REGRET

President Roosevelt, at a later press conference, took pains to make known his great regret that the mayor had been unable to accept the honor proffered him, but that he would accede to the mayor's wish and withdraw the appointment.

"He feels," the President said, "and apparently there is, public sentiment that he should stay in Boston during this emergency."

Curley heatedly denied reports current in Washington that he was dissatisfied with the appointment.

"I was delighted with it. It is an honor for which I shall be eternally grateful," he said.

As the mayor, visibly affected by the cold which had confined him to bed earlier in the week, boarded a train for Boston, literally thousands of letters, telegrams and messages were despatched to the Curley home and to the home of City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan, his friend and representative.

TO WELCOME FRIENDS

The messages were almost unanimous in their expressions of gratitude and delight at the mayor's decision to remain in Boston.

Dolan, after a long distance phone conversation with the mayor, announced that the mayor is pleased with the reaction of the public and will be very glad to welcome his friends at City Hall at 12:30 today, and there receive their comment.

At the same time that the Mayor

was speeding toward home plans were swiftly forming for a reception and "welcome home" to him, but with the announcement of Dolan that the Mayor will receive his friend at 2:30, plans were swiftly changed again to make his reception at that hour a demonstration of welcome.

'TOUCHING TRIBUTE'

City Treasurer Dolan last night commenting on the swiftly formed plans for a reception and the messages of delight at the Mayor's action, as suggested in an editorial in the Boston Daily Record, declared:

"I have never witnessed anything quite so spontaneous or touching as the tributes paid His Honor.

"It seemed that the public, all at once, as his probable departure from the city became imminent, began to realize just what Curley means to Boston, and what he has done for the city. The messages are ones of absolute delight that he is to remain."

TRIP WAS SECRET

The mayor had gone to Washington secretly and unannounced while at his home he was reported as still in bed suffering from a cold.

He made his appearance at the White House at 4 o'clock and went immediately to see the President with whom he was closeted for five minutes.

His decision to ask withdrawal of his name as that of ambassador to Poland had evidently been made previously for he had prepared statements ready for the press which gathered around him as he emerged from the executive offices. In his formal statement Curley said:

"Until such time as industrial

conditions are materially improved, the clear call of duty to a citizenship which has honored me with public office, national, state and municipal, for a third of a century, cannot be disregarded.

"The opportunity for service even in a less exalted capacity as evidenced by the demand of public and press that I remain in America leaves no course open to me but to regretfully request that my name be withdrawn as ambassador to Poland."

Curley touched upon his campaign activities in the prepared statement.

"The service rendered by me in the campaign was given unselfishly and actuated by the conviction which is daily being borne out that under the able, courageous and humane leadership of President Roosevelt happiness through prosperity would be restored to the people of America," it said.

Concerning the ambassadorship, the mayor said:

DUTY FIRST TO CITY

Amplifying his prepared statement Mayor Curley told newspapermen:

"There has been a demand, both in the press and from the people of Boston," he told newspaper men, "that I finish my term as mayor, and I feel that my first duty is to those people who have kept me in public office for 33 years.

"In our city 125,000 men, women and children are receiving assistance, yet we have had no breadlines. I don't want to desert them now. I want to continue to serve them and protect them from any ration system or other indignity. I am familiar with the city's problems and I am unwilling to turn them over to another now."

The mayor's action precipitated a flood of rumors and speculation both here and in Washington regarding the recognition of Curley's services to the Roosevelt campaign.

Globe

4/15/33

"WELCOME HOME" PLAN AT CITY HALL

A triumphal "welcome home" to Mayor James Michael Curley at City Hall this afternoon, following his announcement to President Roosevelt in a personal conference yesterday that he cannot accept the post of Ambassador to Poland, is being planned by the Mayor's friends.

From the Curley domicile on Jamaica way last night came word that Miss Mary Curley was unable to handle the rush of telephone messages, as well as flowers, which began to arrive when extras made the Mayor's decision public.

Many of the Mayor's friends insisted that they be permitted to organize a reception to meet him at the train, but as the Mayor missed the Federal Express out of Washington, he had to take a midnight train out of that city, and will not arrive in Boston until this afternoon, probably at 2 p m, from New York.

Miss Curley notified friends of the time of her father's probable arrival and suggested that if a reception is planned it had better be at City Hall.

Arrangements by Curley admirers were immediately started for some kind of a reception this afternoon.

Mayor Curley's decision to reject the President's appointment as Ambassador to Poland and remain as Mayor of Boston completely changes the political picture for the immediate future, not only in the city of Boston but also in the State.

Instead of being a former Mayor in foreign territory, precluded from active participation in local politics because of the dignity attached to the office of Ambassador, Mayor Curley will probably be a leading figure in the city election next December and possibly in the State election the following year.

Friends last night said that it is entirely possible that Mayor Curley will refuse any Federal appointment now and seek to achieve his greatest and long-admitted ambition to be Governor of the Commonwealth.

Friends Expected Acceptance

News from Washington that the Mayor had definitely decided not to go to Poland came as a general surprise. His presence in Washington after he had been repeatedly reported as sick at his home at the Jamaica way

the first surprise and his final decision after a brief conference with President Roosevelt left Boston somewhat bewildered.

With absolutely no precedent for his action the Mayor turned down the appointment even after the Polish Government had been asked about his acceptability and announced he would be welcome and his name had been submitted to the Senate.

While friends generally agreed that the Mayor was disappointed on his final selection, many of them felt quite positive that he would accept the post and go to Warsaw, even if only for a short time. His acceptance would have prevented embarrassment both to the Administration and to Poland.

Deprives McGrath of Place

The continued presence in Boston of the Mayor is bound to have an effect on the coming city election. While he cannot be a candidate to succeed himself, under the law, his influence may be important in the election, which under the law is conducted on a non-partisan basis.

It was almost a foregone conclusion that he would receive a Federal appointment that would take him out of Boston before the Summer and it was because of this fact that the city Councilors engaged in such a strenuous and long-drawn-out contest for the presidency of the Council.

Mayor Curley's decision deprives Joseph McGrath of Savin Hill, Council president, of the anticipated honor of becoming acting-Mayor upon the Mayor's resignation until Jan 1, 1934. It is pointed out that this would have given McGrath the opportunity to contend for the Mayor's chair, if he so desired, but he has been judicious in his statements, never once revealing his attitude toward the future. He would cross that bridge when he came to it, he said.

Planned Visit Wednesday

There has been so much speculation since President Roosevelt's election as to the reward to be given Mayor Curley—from a Cabinet position to Ambassador or Minister—that people generally were not inclined to take any rumors seriously until the President actually forwarded the Mayor's name to the Senate.

There seemed to be such assurance that he was to be Ambassador to Italy that when reports came that he could not have that post but might take his choice of Poland or Sweden, the situation appeared to be as much up in the air as ever.

The Mayor had planned to visit President Roosevelt in Washington on Wednesday but was confined to his home with a severe cold since Saturday. On Wednesday the President submitted his name to the Senate and it was believed that the first knowledge Mr Curley had of his actual appointment was when he was told by newspapermen.

Belief He Decided at Once

It was learned last night, however, that an emissary of the President came to Boston that day with a letter from President Roosevelt announcing the decision to name him as Ambassador to Poland. The Mayor refused to make any comment whatsoever but it is believed that he reached a decision at once to go to Washington, and keep his visit a secret until after he had seen President Roosevelt.

Accompanied by his former secretary, Cornelius A. Reagan, the Mayor slipped unnoticed from his home and

was en route to Washington when the Globe learned of it. Although his household insisted that he was sick in bed, the Mayor was approaching Washington and arrived there yesterday morning.

Heard With Mingled Feelings

The decision of Mayor Curley leaves him in the position of authority during the period of the possible legislative investigation of the affairs of the city.

The announcement that Mayor Curley would not go to Poland was received with mingled emotions in Boston. A man of his aggressive type naturally makes many enemies as well as friends, and the former unhesitatingly expressed the hope that his assignment in Warsaw would take him out of city and State politics.

His friends, however, who had been organizing a movement to "keep Curley in America," were frankly jubilant. Under the leadership of Henry E. Lawrence, Assistant Corporation Counsel and former chairman of the Democratic City Committee, arrangements had been completed for a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall Tuesday night.

Salary Reduction Order

One of the Mayor's first duties next week will be to issue the order reducing salaries of public employes by approximately \$5,000,000. Authorization to make this reduction was given by the Legislature early this week and it was believed that Mayor Curley would issue the order himself even if he had elected to go to Warsaw.

Then, again, legislative action on the proposed investigation of city of Boston affairs is imminent. This week the Legislative Committee on Cities reported a resolve for an investigation by a special commission of the city charter and city ordinances and regulations, and the matter was referred to the Joint Committee on Rules, which also has before it the petition for an investigation of the finances of the city.

The committee is expected to take action on both matters next week and report a resolve that will bring about some kind of a general investigation that is certain to air the rumors of waste and extravagance that have been prevalent in city politics for a year or two.

Governorship Ambition

On the possibility that Mayor Curley would seek the Democratic nomination to succeed Gov Ely, friends last night hesitated to make statements for publication until they have a chance to talk to him, but they pointed out that it has been no secret that he would rather be Governor than almost anything else. He made a bid for the honor in 1924 and won the Democratic nomination, but was defeated in the election by Alvan T. Fuller by 180,807 votes.

Other friends hinted that he may become a candidate for the United States Senate next year, but this would mean opposing Senator David I. Walsh, an admittedly strong vote-getter.

City Councilor Israel Ruby of Dorchester praised the Mayor's decision in refusing the appointment.

"It will be hailed with rejoicing by fellow citizens in our city," he said. "He's a genius and natural leader in public life here in the United States and can be used to greater advantage to help solve our many common problems at home."

Councillor Francis E. Kelly, long a bitter opponent of the Mayor, took the opposite view.

Polish people in the city were disappointed upon learning the Mayor was not to go to Warsaw. Plans were made by them for a reception in his honor if he accepted the post.

ONE OF MANY CAMPAIGN CHATS



(Boston Herald-Associated Press Photo)

Franklin D. Roosevelt and James M. Curley at Hampton Beach, N. H., talking things over on July 17, when Mr. Roosevelt was greeted by 50,000 persons after his week's cruise.

Boston City Officials Stunned By Decision of Mayor Curley

Hundreds of Telegrams
Congratulate Him on
His Attitude

McGRATH'S FRIENDS
ARE DISAPPOINTED

Mayor Curley's refusal to go to Poland stunned city officials and employees last night as most of them had assumed he would accept the appointment from President Roosevelt even though he may not have considered it all he should have received.

Hundreds of telegrams were received at his City Hall office and Jamaica way home, however, congratulating him on his decision, declaring Boston would be the gainer and also severely criticizing President Roosevelt for alleged ingratitude.

The mayor sent word to officials last night that he wished no demonstration whatever on his return today. His daughter, Miss Mary Curley, intimated that the "Keep Curley in America" mass meeting scheduled to be held in

Faneuil Hall Tuesday night would be called off.

The meeting, designed to show President Roosevelt that there was great public demand that the mayor be given a major appointment in this country, had been announced by Henry E. Lawler, an assistant city corporation counsel.

"I don't know a single thing about this meeting," said Miss Curley, "but personally I don't see any necessity for it."

Lawler hopes, however, that the mayor will allow him to turn the meeting into the climax of a big "Welcome Home" celebration to be touched off today by a demonstration when the mayor returns to Boston.

MUCH DISAPPOINTMENT

There was naturally much disappointment over Mayor Curley's decision among friends of President Joseph McGrath of the city council, who would have become mayor if Curley had resigned to go to Warsaw. He has lost the opportunity of building a record as mayor which might have made him a formidable candidate in November. Mr. McGrath, however, said:

I have repeatedly said when I have been asked to comment on the possibility of leaving Boston, I have

acting mayor that I never cross a bridge before I come to it.

I have never approached the bridge separating the offices of mayor and president of the city council and I can conceive of no reason to comment on a development which has not occurred.

The mayor telegraphed last night that he had missed the Federal express from Washington which would have brought him to Boston at 7:30 A. M. today and would leave Washington on a midnight train for New York, planning to reach here early this afternoon.

Meantime friends of the mayor, while glad he is to remain in Boston, expressed bitter resentment at what they termed the unjust treatment accorded him. As they saw the situation, he had risked his political future by breaking away from most of the Democratic leaders in Massachusetts to support Roosevelt against Al Smith, had led the pre-convention campaign for Roosevelt delegates in Massachusetts and also in other New England states, had aided Roosevelt's nomination by helping swing William R. Hearst to him, and had campaigned extensively at his own expense to elect Roosevelt.

They inquired what the mayor had received in return and answered their own question by saying he had been disappointed in one office after another and then offered a diplomatic post which sounded attractive but really meant exile. They charged the President had listened to the mayor's political enemies—enemies who had opposed Roosevelt for the presidential nomination. They clearly considered they mayor a martyr to his foes.

The mayor was congratulated for refusing to accept what most of his friends considered an unsatisfactory post, even though many thought he might go to Poland for a short time. Some were fearful that his declination may jeopardize the chances of "Curley men" getting federal plums.

Mayor Curley's departure for Washington was made with mysterious secrecy. While reported by his family still in bed with a bronchial ailment, he slipped away Thursday afternoon to Providence with his former private secretary, Cornelius A. Reardon, in a private automobile. At Providence he and Reardon boarded a train for New York and then went to Washington, arriving yesterday morning.

All this time his family insisted he was still in his bed and continued to say so until 8 A. M. yesterday, when news dispatches reported him in Washington. The reason for the secrecy was not made known.

Mayor Curley, if he serves out his term, will be chief executive until the first week in January. His successor will be elected in November. Many of his friends have expected that he would be a candidate either for Governor or United States senator after serving in a position in the Roosevelt administration.

The immediate major municipal problem which faces Mayor Curley is the inauguration of a salary reduction order which will effect a saving of \$5,000,000 in city and county salary disbursements.

Another important problem with so many complexities that its solution is a matter of doubt concerns a reduction in the 1933 tax rate.

ant

POST

4/15/33

Council President Says Hub Is Fortunate

Stripped of the golden opportunity of becoming Mayor of Boston when Mayor Curley decided to stay at City Hall, President Joseph McGrath of the City Council last night expressed his congratulations to the people of Boston.

"The city," said Acting Mayor McGrath, "is exceptionally fortunate that His Honor, the Mayor, in a crisis like this, has agreed to stay on the job. No one is better qualified to steer the ship of State than he who has stood at the helm during the last three trying years."

campaign was given unselfishly and actuated by the conviction which is daily being borne out—that under the able, courageous and humane leadership of President Roosevelt happiness through prosperity would be restored to the people of America.

"Until such time, however, as industrial conditions are materially improved the clear call of duty to a citizenship which has honored me with public office, national, State and municipal, for a third of a century cannot be disregarded.

"The opportunity for service even in a less exalted capacity is evidenced by the demand of public and press that I remain in America leaves no course open to me but to regretfully request that my name be withdrawn as 'Ambassador to Poland.'"

Curley Ready to Start Home

After his White House interview the Mayor returned to his hotel and indicated he planned to go directly back to Boston. He is the second of Roosevelt's prominent pre-convention supporters to turn down appointment on the ground of higher duty elsewhere, the other being Arthur Mullen of Nebraska, Roosevelt's convention floor manager, who rejected a federal circuit judgeship.

Mullen had his eye on the Attorney-Generalship. Mullen was also at the White House this afternoon. He and Curley remain loyalists but with a certain grimness that has provoked much political whisperings about the throne.

NEEDED AT HOME

Mayor Curley Says First Duty to Boston, and Does Not Want to Desert People Now—Strongly Denies Appointment Was Disappointment to Him

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston today rejected the ambassadorship to Poland because, he said, he felt he was needed more at home.

In a brief conference with President Roosevelt he said he was unwilling to leave his post as Mayor of Boston "until such time as conditions materially improve" and asked that his nomination be withdrawn.

Curley denied vigorously reports here and in Massachusetts that he was dissatisfied with the appointment, and in a statement issued as he left the White House said it was "an honor for which I shall be eternally grateful."

"There has been a demand, both in

the press and from the people of Boston," he told newspapermen, "that I finish my term as Mayor, and I feel that my first duty is to those people who have kept me in public office for 33 years.

Knows City's Problems

"In our city 125,000 men, women and children are receiving assistance, yet we have had no bread lines. I don't want to desert them now. I want to continue to serve them and protect them from any ration system or other indignity. I am familiar with the city's problems and I am unwilling to turn them over to another now."

Since Curley's name was first mentioned in connection with the ambassadorship to Poland, reports have persisted that he was displeased and might decline the appointment. His friends, who had urged his appointment to either a Cabinet or "Little Cabinet" berth, felt the Warsaw post was an inadequate reward for his activity in the Roosevelt campaign.

HERALD FOES DENY CITY NEEDS CURLEY

**Mrs. Connors and Alexander Whiteside Comment
On His Decision**

MEANT TO CARRY FIGHT INTO SENATE

President Roosevelt, while considering federal appointment for Mayor Curley, had in his hands a petition signed by 10,000 Bostonians asking that the mayor be not appointed to federal office and reviewing the evidence that had been adduced against him at the hearings asking a legislative investigation of the mayor's administration.

This was revealed last night by Mrs. Hannah M. Connors, secretary of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association, and the moving spirit behind the demand for a legislative investigation of the city. Considerable derision was expressed last night by Mrs. Connors and other of the mayor's critics concerning his statement that he could not desert Boston because the city needed him.

If there is anything or anyone this city does not need it is Mayor Curley," Mrs. Connors said. "When he thought he had a chance to be ambassador to Italy, he was not concerned over the welfare of the city. But when the President gave him a slap in the face by offering him the ambassadorship to Poland, he gets sentimental and says he can't leave dear old Boston."

WHITESIDE DISAGREES

Alexander Whiteside, in commenting upon the mayor's statement that Boston needed him, said, "I disagree with him entirely. Boston would be a great deal better off without him. Really and

truly the best thing that could happen to both Boston and Curley is that they be separated by a wide distance. His usefulness is gone and nothing but his egotism keeps him here. What we need in Boston is economy and we can't get that with Curley as mayor."

About 500 letters and telegrams were sent to the President through the efforts of Mrs. Connors. Each one pointed out that the President while Governor of New York had enunciated the principle during the Walker inquiry that a public official should be required to account for his earnings and other income.

Mrs. Connors and her embattled taxpayers have no intention of lessening their efforts to obtain an investigation of Mayor Curley's administration. If the Legislature acts adversely on the present petition demanding an inquiry, the Connors group will immediately introduce another petition for an inquiry.

"We have it all drawn up and ready," she said last night. "Of course, it's a little different but its object is the same: An investigation into the city administration."

MEANT TO FIGHT CONFIRMATION

Mrs. Connors, accompanied by a delegation, had her plans all made to leave for Washington tomorrow night and appear before the Senate committee on foreign relations and demand that the President's appointment of the Mayor as ambassador to Poland be rejected.

Moreover, she had a series of telegrams drafted to Senator Pittman of Nevada, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, which would have been dispatched last night had it not been for Curley's decision to decline the post. Of course, the telegrams opposed his appointment.

"I'll make him sorry he ever came back to Boston," said Mrs. Connors last night.

Curley Fights to Get Dolan Collectorship

[From Herald Washington Bureau]

WASHINGTON, April 14—Mayor Curley did not neglect his friends during his visit here today. He insisted that those who helped him make the Roosevelt fight for delegates in Massachusetts be given first recognition in the distribution of federal patronage. He urged particularly that his friend City Treasurer Dolan of Boston be named collector of internal revenue for Massachusetts.

The Dolan appointment, however, is opposed by Senators Walsh and Coolidge. They are willing to approve the appointments of two Curley candidates, Mayor Sweeney of Gardner as assistant attorney general, and Mayor Murphy of Somerville as United States marshal, especially as these have the support of James Roosevelt. They intend themselves, though, to name the collector of internal revenue and United States attorney.

Post 4/15/33

Declares He Will Not Accept a Federal Position Either at Home or Abroad

Friends Applaud His Decision---- Faneuil Hall Meeting to Be "Welcome Home" Event

Mayor Curley's decision to pass up the post of Polish ambassador and finish his term at City Hall was greeted with enthusiasm last night by his admirers, who deluged the mayoral home on Jamaica way with telegrams and messages of congratulation.

Although the Mayor will not get back from Washington until today, the host of followers who marched under his leadership in the Presidential campaign lost no time in making an open demonstration of loyalty.

Particularly enthusiastic were the members of the Democratic city committee, who have been organizing the "Keep Curley in America" campaign. Under leadership of former President Henry E. Lawler, who asserted last night that they intended to carry through their plans for a mass meeting Tuesday night at Faneuil Hall.

The meeting, first scheduled as an appeal to keep the Mayor at home, will be converted into a welcome home reception, Attorney Lawler explained.

Not only will the Mayor accept no foreign post, he said in a talk from Washington last night, but he will not take a government appointment at least until he completes the regular four-year run of his administration of the city government, Jan. 1. And he has no expectation of any appointment from President Roosevelt after that, he revealed last night.

"I could not put the President in the position of holding up some place for me that long," the Mayor said. He added, however, that "Roosevelt was delightful, but tired" late yesterday at the White House when the Mayor requested the President to withdraw the nomination from the Senate, and the President consented "with great regret."

Feels His Place Is in Boston

Stating that he found the President "confident of the future," the Mayor said that he felt it his duty, nevertheless, to serve for the remaining eight months of his administration at City Hall, "until industrial conditions improve."

"It would have been easier for me

to sail for Poland, with all the honor and luxury of foreign service in the diplomatic corps," said the Mayor. "It would have been simple to pass the buck along to my successor at City Hall in these trying times. But the clear call of duty to the citizenship of Boston, which has honored me for 33 years with election to national, State and municipal office, could not be disregarded. There was no other course left open to me but to respond to the public demand of the people and the press to finish my term as Mayor."

To Face City's Problems

The Mayor promised that he would attack with fresh zeal the financial problems besetting the city immediately upon his return home this morning. Chief among these is the necessity of borrowing \$19,000,000 from the banks to meet the payrolls, the public welfare demands and the other current expenses which must be faced by the city until the 1933 taxes start to flow in about the last of August.

Although Budget Commissioner Charles J. Fox had informed the Legislature that the salary cuts had been tentatively scheduled for yesterday, the Mayor stated last night that the new schedule of pay with reductions of from 5 to 15 per cent would be adopted only after he has obtained an agreement from the bankers to meet the city's cash requirements, probably next week.

Wants Lower Rate From Banks

So far this year the city has borrowed \$11,000,000 from the local banks at interest rates dropping from the high record of 5½ per cent, to the low rate of 4½ per cent, obtained Thursday by City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan on a tax anticipation note issue of \$1,000,000.

The Mayor insisted that the city should not be charged more than twice the rate which the banks allow the city for cash left on deposit. This means that the Mayor would not be satisfied to pay 1 per cent interest on these short term loans, as the city receives one-half of one per cent on its cash deposits left in the banks.

Unless the banks provided the cash which the city has to borrow each year to carry on from January until October when the tax collections come in, the city would be in critical financial condition, unable to meet the demands for relief or the regular payrolls.

Says Boston Needs Him

"With 125,000 men, women and children receiving aid from the city treasury at the rate of \$13,000,000 a year, Boston stands alone among the leading cities of the world as having met every financial and humane obligation during the past three years, while other cities have gone bankrupt and opened bread lines and soup kitchens," the Mayor said.

"It is my determination that Boston will continue in first place for the next eight months. I do not say another man might not serve Boston's citizenship as well as Mayor, but the problems are so great that I believe I should not desert the people in this trying period who have kept me in public office for more than a third of a century. It is my clear duty to give them the full advantage of my experience in these times."

The hour of the Mayor's arrival here today still remained uncertain last night, as he missed the Washington express which would have carried him to the Back Bay station at 8 o'clock this morning.

With his son, Leo Curley, a freshman at Georgetown University, and Secretary Cornelius A. Reardon of the Boston street commission, his former secretary, Mayor Curley boarded the midnight train out of Washington, and was scheduled to make a short stop-over at New York.

Curley Declines Post

After Asking Roosevelt to Withdraw His Nomination as Ambassador to Poland, He Issues Statement Saying He Feels His Place Is in Boston Until Emergency Is Passed

WASHINGTON, April 14—Mayor Curley of Boston called on President Roosevelt this afternoon and formally declined the post of ambassador to Poland.

Mr. Roosevelt, a few minutes later, announced to a press conference that he had "with great regret" withdrawn the Mayor's nomination.

The declination was a surprise to the State Department and to the White House, though not to the Mayor's intimates who felt that he would have accepted the portfolio of ambassador to Rome.

In a statement issued through the White House, Mayor Curley explained that duty called him to remain in Boston at this time. President Roosevelt understood this to mean that Curley did not see his way clear to resign as Mayor during the economic emergency.

No Other Offer Open

Accordingly Mr. Roosevelt has no present intention of offering Curley an appointment that would take him out of his present office. And the Mayor told newspaper correspondents that he had no expectation of an appointment when his term of Mayor expires.

Asked about that, he replied, "I couldn't put the President in the position of holding up some place for me that long."

The statement he issued at the White House was a fulsome in praise of Roosevelt and betrayed no trace of disappointment. It read:

Curley's Statement

"President Roosevelt has seen fit to tender me the post of ambassador to Poland and this expression of friendship and the opportunity to serve America and the Polish people which this generous tender epitomized is an honor for which I shall be eternally grateful."

ant Globe

HERALD 4/15/33

President Roosevelt happiness through prosperity would be restored to the people of America.

"Until such time, however, as industrial conditions are materially improved the clear call of duty to a citizenship which has honored me with public office, national, State and municipal, for a third of a century cannot be disregarded.

"The opportunity for service even in a less exalted capacity, as evidenced by the demand of public and press that I remain in America, leaves no course open to me but to regretfully request that my name be withdrawn as Ambassador to Poland."

RECORD

REFUSAL HITS CITY HALL LIKE A BOMBSHELL

The news from Washington that Mayor Curley had asked the President to withdraw his name as Ambassador to Poland hit City Hall and Democratic political circles like a bombshell.

One of the varied reactions to the news was a prediction from one group that the Mayor will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor in the fall in 1934.

Friends of Council President Joseph McGrath, who was slated to become acting mayor for the remainder of the Curley mayoralty term, were frankly disappointed at the news and said so.

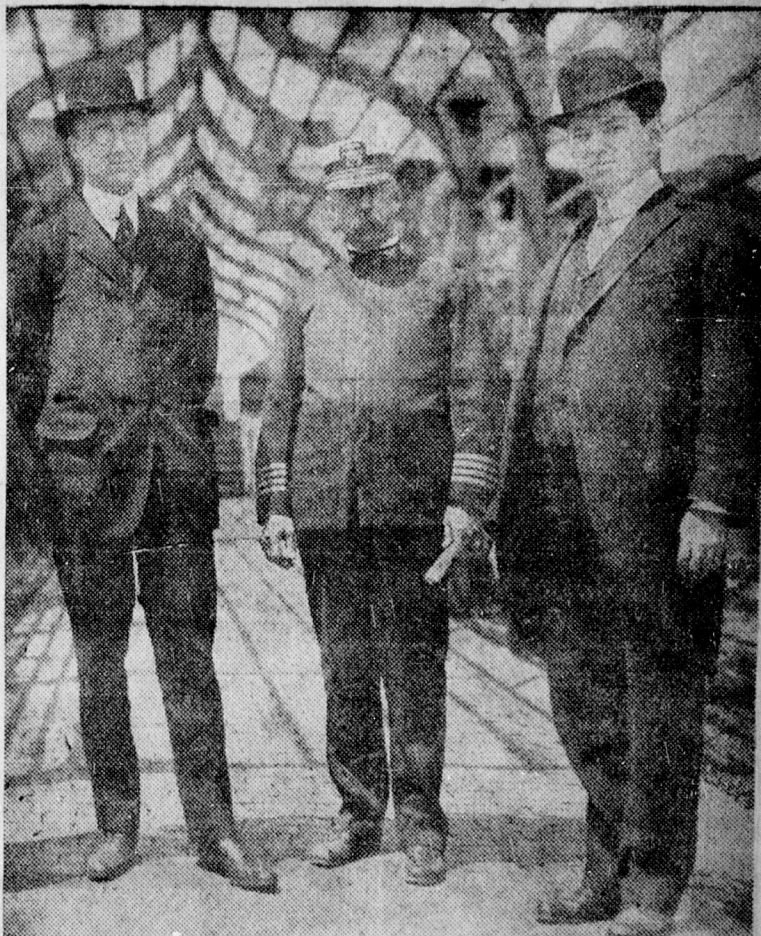
The ardent Curley supporters, including those who rolled up 50,000 votes for him in Massachusetts in the presidential primaries in April, 1932, seemed delighted at the news of his rejection of the Warsaw post.

Many in this group have been looking to the Curley influence to obtain federal appointments for them. They feared, if the mayor went out of the country for an indefinite period, their chances of corraling these appointments would dwindle to a vanishing point.

Another faction, however was saying last night that as result of his action at Washington the mayor might now be unable to obtain patronage, even for his closest friends.

The mayor's friends held that, if he went to Poland for a long time—for four years, for example—he would become so out of touch with Boston and Massachusetts affairs that he would be like the figure he used in his famous movie talk—"The Forgotten Man."

WHEN ROOSEVELT WAS HERE IN 1913



The acquaintance between President Roosevelt and Mayor Curley dates back to 1913 when Mr. Roosevelt was assistant secretary of the navy, and the mayor was in Congress. This picture was taken by The Herald in 1913 when Mr. Roosevelt was inspecting the Charlestown navy yard. Those shown, left to right, are Mr. Roosevelt, Capt. DeVitt Coffman, then commandant at the navy yard, and Mr. Curley, then a congressman.

GLOBE 4/15/33

Rejection of Warsaw Post Comes As Surprise and Shifts Political Outlook Here

Friends Believe He May Seek Governorship—Reception to Be Given on Arrival Today

MAYOR SETS FORTH CALL OF CITIZENSHIP

By CHARLES S. GROVES

WASHINGTON, April 14—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston today requested President Roosevelt to withdraw his name as Ambassador-designate to Poland and the President promptly acquiesced in that request.

The Mayor's decision to remain at his post as the head of the City Government of Boston was in response to what he described as "the clear call to duty" to the city which has so signally honored him for a third of a century.

Mayor Curley arrived in Washington this morning and remained in seclusion at his hotel until shortly before 4 o'clock, when he went to the White House. He was closeted with President Roosevelt about a quarter of an hour. The Mayor announced his ultimatum as regards the Polish post and explained to the President his reasons for declining the Ambassadorship.

He submitted to the President, by way of fortifying his decision, clippings from Boston newspapers of recent issue expressing the hope that Mr Curley would reject the diplomatic appointment and continue to administer the affairs of the city of Boston until the expiration of his term.

President Announces Decision

President Roosevelt at the press conference which immediately followed the Mayor's visit referred to

these editorial expressions of opinion.

"Mayor Curley feels that there is a real public demand that he remain in Boston during the present emergency," said the President. "He told me all the newspapers in Boston were giving expression to this sentiment. Consequently Mr Curley is going to remain in Boston, and with much regret I shall have to withdraw his name."

Following his call on President Roosevelt the Mayor went across the street to the State Department and formally announced his declination of the appointment to Poland to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, with whom Mayor Curley had served in Congress. Secretary Hull emphasized the importance of the mission to Poland and expressed his personal regret that the Mayor had found it impossible to accept the post.

Declination a Surprise

The action of the Mayor in declining appointment as an Ambassador is almost without precedent in diplomatic history. It has always been assumed that the nomination for an important diplomatic post is never sent by the President to the Senate unless the President has assurances that the person named for the post will accept if confirmed by the Senate.

The White House, of course, will make no comment on Mayor Curley's unusual attitude in this particular matter. It is only fair to say that President Roosevelt would not have sent Mayor Curley's name to the Senate for confirmation as Ambassador to Poland if he had not had reason to believe the Mayor would accept. The Mayor's declination, therefore, came as a surprise, but in the face of the reasons advanced the President had no other course than to accept the refusal of the appointment.

Mayor Curley's name has been mentioned in the speculation in connection with several places in the Administration. He has been suggested for Secretary of the Navy, as an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and as Ambassador to Italy. It is known that

the Mayor desired the appointment to Rome but it is understood in Washington that the customary confidential inquiries instituted by the State Department revealed that Mayor Curley's appointment was not desired by the Italian Government, for reasons which in no way reflected either on Mayor Curley's character or his ability.

Obligation Admitted

The Roosevelt Administration has frankly admitted its obligation to Mayor Curley in the pre-convention campaign that started almost a year ago, in which the Mayor was first in the field in Massachusetts for the election of Roosevelt-pledged delegates in the State.

In the campaign, also, Mayor Curley toured the country and spoke in behalf of Mr Roosevelt and the Democratic ticket. Postmaster General Farley has stated that Mayor Curley was entitled to consideration and in political circles it was believed that the Postmaster General reflected the views of President Roosevelt in that respect.

It is no secret that the Administration felt that appointment to Poland, although it might not have been Mr Curley's first choice if he was to enter the diplomatic field, was an adequate recognition of his political services.

May Have Offer After Term

Mayor Curley said tonight that he should finish out his term as Mayor or Boston.

"It is a general axiom of politics that it is a wise thing to protect the home base," said the Mayor, reverting to the vernacular of the baseball diamond. "In times like these when one is 4000 miles away from home he is apt to become the forgotten man," he continued, an observation to which Judge Fuchs, who accompanied the Mayor to Washington, nodded his assent.

It may be that after the Mayor's term of office has expired he will be offered a place in the Federal service which he will find it agreeable to accept. There appears no prospect, however, that until he finishes his job as Mayor of Boston the Roosevelt Administration will make any attempt to lure him into the Federal service.

Tells Roosevelt of Gain

The President and the Mayor in their 15-minute conference did not limit their discussion to Mr Curley's declination of the diplomatic post. The President was anxious to know what the Mayor's opinion was as to general industrial conditions, and was told that in some respects the Mayor believed they had improved.

Mayor Curley stressed that importance of solving the re-employment problem as the most important and most difficult of the matters with which the Administration is faced.

Mayor Curley, Secretary Reardon and the others of his party left for Boston tonight.

Mayor Curley's Statement

Mayor Curley's statement in regard to his refusal of the diplomatic appointment follows:

"President Roosevelt has seen fit to tender me the post of Ambassador to Poland and this expression of friendship and the opportunity to serve America and the Polish people which this generous tender epitomized is an honor for which I shall be eternally grateful.

"The service rendered by me in the campaign was given unselfishly and actuated by the conviction which is daily borne out—that under the able, courageous and humane leadership of

locked. The Eastern reaches of Germany, to East Prussia, blocked her from the Baltic coast on one hand; the existence of Lithuania, Latvia and other Eastern Baltic States completed her severance from that shore.

To remedy this the Allied negotiators proceeded to run a corridor from the landlocked Republic through German Silesia and Pomorze to the coast, where the German city of Danzig was created a "Free City" under League supervision, to handle Polish seaways traffic.

The local territory thus added to Poland equals in size Connecticut and Rhode Island together. It cuts East Prussia from Germany proper, and leaves that famous birthplace of Prussian ideals and ideas, adrift in a Slavic sea, flanked entirely on the West and South, and partly on the East, by the Republic directed from Warsaw.

Dispute Even Over History

Needless to say, both the Germans and the Poles advance historic claims to the territory. From the viewpoint of ethnography the argument would seem to depend upon what historic period one chooses to begin with. These ancient claims are, however, of far less importance than the present realities; and the realities of the situation are that without the Corridor Poland would suffer disastrous economic disadvantages.

On the other hand, the Corridor leaves German East Prussia helpless in case of war. The wrath of the Germans is further stimulated by long antipathy toward the Poles, continuously fed by race quarrels along the Corridor between German minorities and Polish nationals. Poland considers the Corridor her vital artery of existence. Germany considers it an affront to German nationalism and since the war has resolutely refused to concede that the territorial arrangement is tolerable.

Danzig in Arms

No sooner were the elections returns in at Berlin last month, indicating a Nazi victory, than Warsaw proceeded to march part of the Polish army into the Corridor as a precaution against attack. Simultaneously a shipload of Polish troops was landed on the docks at Danzig to reinforce the Polish guard there. The German city officials at Danzig at once were up in arms and sent vehement remonstrance to Warsaw and to Geneva at this clear violation of treaties.

For a few days it looked as if the long-feared "incident," which would let loose the war dogs in Europe, impended. Swashbuckling German Nazi storm troops continued to burn bonfires along the frontier. Border guards exchange something less than amenities. Only swift diplomatic footwork by London and Paris averted the storm.

The pressure from England and France induced Poland to act graciously and to accede to the demands of Danzig. The guard at the Free City was again diminished. But scarcely had this row been smoothed over for the nonce when the Germans launched their ruthless attack upon the Jews and the fat was again in the fire.

Polish Jews in Trouble

Since 1924, thousands of Polish Jews have migrated from their native Poland to different parts of Germany. German Fascism, prevented by rigorous intervention from foreign capitals from manhandling Jewish nationals of these several countries, decided that the Jewish immigrants from Poland opened opportunity not only whereby Nazi spleen could be vented against Israel in general, but, indirectly, a few resounding wallops could be dealt Poland.

So, during the first 10 days of the anti-Semitic terror in Germany, hundreds of Polish Jews were badly mauled. Warsaw cited no less than 60 cases in one formal complaint lodged with the German diplomatic headquarters in the Polish capital. The

complaints were given little attention and Polish indignation waxed.

Anti-German Riots

Last week it exploded. Throughout Poland mobs rose and belabored the German minority, smashed German shops, wrecked residences occupied by Germans. Business firms run by Germans were battered with missiles. Parades of furious Polish Jews made life exceedingly difficult for Germans. Meantime a Nation-wide boycott on German trade sprang into existence.

The shoe was now on the other foot. Germany had paid no serious attention to Polish notes demanding satisfaction for the Nazi attacks on Polish minorities in Germany. But Berlin flew into a stammering rage when German interests in Poland were treated similarly. She demanded immediately that the agitation be stopped. Poland replied in mid-week with a promise to curb violence, and at the same time inquired what Germany was going to do about Poles in Germany. Once more Berlin ignored the query. Whereupon the Polish Government decided to tolerate the boycott while preventing open attacks.

Trade Paralyzed

The result has been disastrous to Germany's lucrative trade in Eastern Europe. It is now at a standstill throughout Poland.

As if this series of troubles were not enough, another was preparing in the diplomatic background, and this, once more, was derived from the battle over the Corridor. Hitler's dictatorship let it be known that while the restoration of the Corridor is basic policy in Berlin, Germany would look with sympathy upon any Polish move to seize enough of the Soviet Russian Ukraine to provide an outlet on the Black Sea at Odessa! Hitler's Party Director of Foreign Affairs, Herr Rosenberg, even intimated that Germany might assist Poland in this adventure.

Moscow, of course, learned of this plan almost as soon as it was concocted. The result has been a hasty drawing together of Russian, French and Polish diplomatic representatives in Warsaw. For France, her eye on coming events in Germany, made peace with the Soviet Republic last December when she agreed to a non-aggression pact, and put pressure upon Poland to follow suit, which Poland did. So the lineup in Eastern Europe which Mr Curley will face if and when he arrives at Warsaw presents a Soviet, Polish, French combination aimed at Germany in that quarter, and a pro-French bloc (including Poland) on the alert to the South in the Balkans.

Role for United States

What has the United States to do in that gallery? As an associate in partisanship with either group—nothing whatever. But as a friend of the Polish Republic, as a sponsor of the existence of that Republic—much.

For the United States is keenly interested in the prevention of another European war if that is possible; and these intrigues and threats jeopardize the peace. Again, the United States is most earnestly concerned lest the effort toward disarmament remain at its present stalemate; and it is precisely these machinations in Eastern Europe, these diplomatic whisker pullings, these truculencies, that hold up real progress in armament reduction today, as they have ever since the first meeting of the preparatory conference seven years ago.

The threat of Germany over the Corridor frightens the Poles, and makes them cool toward reduction. Also, it provides French nationalism with a strong argument against French concessions. Finally, it diminishes the zeal of the Little Entente, which is France's ally.

There is not the least question that American influence at Warsaw is going to be a powerful factor in the affairs of Europe during the next few years. Poland has never concealed her admiration for the United States. Only a year ago, she put on the most ambitious festival commemorative of Washington's centenary in all Europe. She has statues in her city squares to Woodrow Wilson and her theatre-going public throng to see American plays. Only a few years ago, her Government turned to the United States seeking a financial adviser to whom the task of reorganizing her fiscal structure might safely be entrusted.

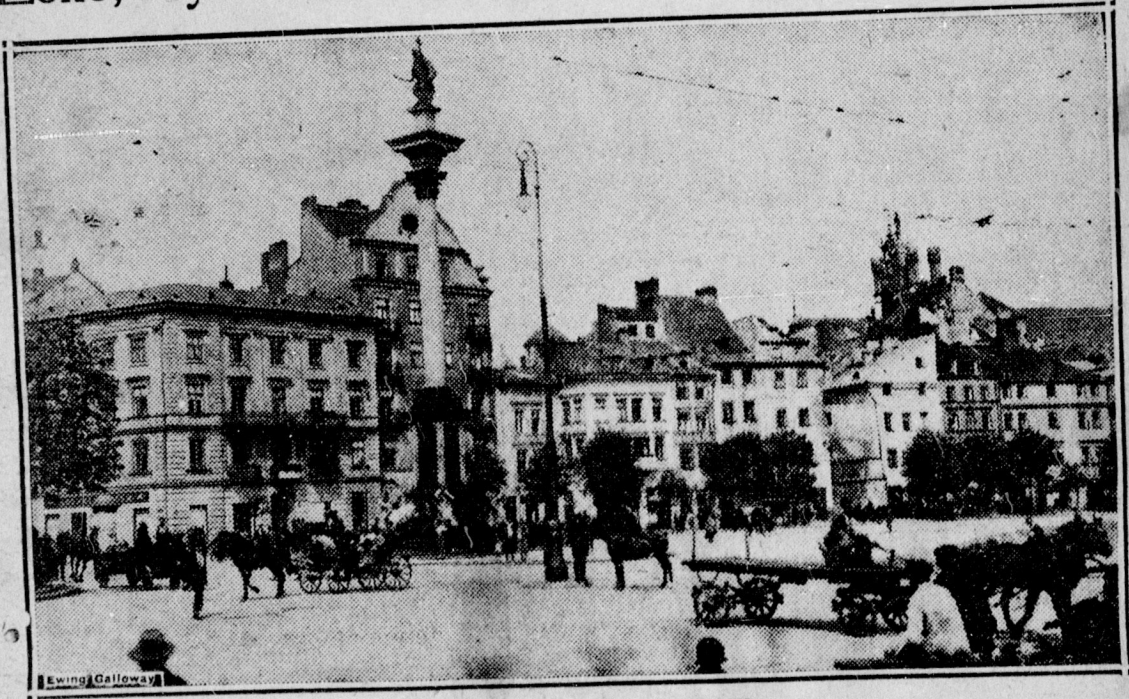
The progress of industrialization in the country since the creation of the Republic has been rapid, with the result that Polish commerce maintained a surprisingly good level until the depression threw difficulties in its path. But while her trade in industrial production is important, it is as an agricultural State that Poland lives today primarily. Her great reaches of level farm land turn out huge crops—including wheat. This, again, makes her important to a Nation which, like our own, is striving at the moment to devise some international agreement for the regulation and pro rating of cereal grain output. During the Eastern European and Danubian Conferences, the role played by Polish interests in agriculture was highly important.

Chobie

4/16/33

DIPLOMACY'S HOT SPOT

Polish Post, Which Mayor Curley Declined, Is in Danger Zone, Says Powers—Feuds to Right and Feuds to Left



PUBLIC SQUARE IN WARSAW

By JAMES H. POWERS

IT requires only a cursory understanding of the complexities of present-day Europe to perceive that the diplomatic post at Poland, which Mayor Curley has declined, is loaded with trouble for whoever finally accepts it.

No more difficult and dangerous position exists in the entire range of American diplomacy in Europe than post at Warsaw.

Compared with the problems that center in the East European Republic which bestrides the Vistula, the tasks of the United States Ambassador in most countries are as gentle zephyrs matched against a combination of impending tornadoes and earthquakes.

For Poland, rescued from the oblivion into which she was hurled by the greed of Russia, Prussia and Austria in the final decade of the 18th Century, reconstituted a Republic through the advocacy of Woodrow Wilson at Paris, financially assisted by this country in the process of organizing her new national existence

following the World War and Polish evolution, finds herself today confronting a future so uncertain and loaded as to make her the pivotal point upon which turn the important issues of disarmament, European peace, and commercial revival.

Feuds to Right; Feuds to Left

Her feud with Germany over the so-called Polish Corridor has been simmering these past 13 years. Today, owing to the advent of Hitler in the Reich, it has reached a boiling point.

Her relations with Russia, whom she fought in 1920-1, are once more undergoing changes. Possibilities of American recognition of the Soviet Republic enhance Poland's importance to this nation and, simultaneously, increase the prospective significance of our country's ambassadorship at Warsaw.

Through her tie-up with Roumania and Czechoslovakia, the new State on the Vistula is brought within the framework of the pro-French grouping of powers in Europe which

today confronts the developing Italian-German-Austrian-Bulgarian combine whose goings on have kept the continent in a state of uncertainty and alarm during the past six weeks.

It is notorious throughout Europe that the problem of the Polish Corridor presents the most immediate war danger anywhere on the map in the entire Western World.

Makes Europe Hysterical

Only four weeks ago, this heavily-charged mine threatened to detonate at once. As a consequence, England, France and Poland's Little Entente neighbors had a fit of hysterics. Herr Hitler, in his election campaign, had flown over the Corridor to pay a visit to Germany's sundered province of East Prussia. His remarks, and those of Herr Goebels who accompanied him, were highly infuriating to the Poles, for they were designed to show that it is the Nazi intention to retake the Corridor as German territory.

The Polish Corridor is Europe's plague spot and the reasons for this are simple enough. Poland, as re-created after the war, was

Globe 4/16/33

MAYOR CURLEY GREETED BY FAMILY ON ARRIVAL



THE MAYOR AND HIS CHILDREN AT THE STATION
Left to Right—Paul, Mary, the Mayor, and Leo Curley.

ant
NIEBLY
through the press and later James Roosevelt brought to my home a letter from the President urging me to accept.

"The opportunity came to me to fill a place of great honor, but the call to duty in Boston compelled me to decide to stay.

"I think that President Roosevelt felt as badly about my refusing the appointment as I did about declining it.

"I did not discuss patronage with him, but I am certain that it is known who are deserving of consideration.

"My relations with President Roosevelt since 1912 have been very gracious and very close. Roosevelt is doing a wonderful job—is a master of the science of government—and Roosevelt must be a great surprise to former President Hoover."

The mayor walked to his waiting car outside the station, tarried to shake the hands of friends and then was driven to his home. His plans today are to attend church in the morning and to throw out the first ball at the Braves-Phillies game at Braves field this afternoon.

His companions from Washington were his son Leo, a student at Georgetown, returning home for the Easter vacation, and Cornelius A. Reardon, while Judge Emil Fuchs of the Braves baseball club spent much time in the mayor's car during the ride from New York.

The mayor entered his home to find it completely banked with flowers.

[From Herald Washington Bureau]

WASHINGTON, April 15—President Roosevelt today sent a message to the Senate withdrawing his nomination of Mayor Curley of Boston to be ambassador to Poland. This action was taken as a result of the mayor's decision, announced here yesterday, to decline the appointment.

CONCORD ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR HOLIDAY

Long Program Is Arranged Despite Curb on Funds

CONCORD, Mass., April 16—The Patriots' Day program for the town's celebration of the 158th anniversary of the Concord fight, Wednesday, April 19, was announced today by John W. Clarkson, chairman of the town celebration committee. Funds this year for the celebration are limited.

The ringing of church bells in Concord and West Concord will usher in the holiday at sunrise, but the time-honored National salute of 21 guns at sunrise will be dispensed with this year.

At 10 a m. Concord High track team will open its season with a dual meet with Milton High on Emerson Playground.

A new feature will be the reenactment for the second time in modern history of the ride of Dr Samuel Prescott, from Lexington to the North Bridge, with a parade in connection with the ride. Lawrence Clark of Concord will impersonate Dr Prescott. Dr Prescott will leave Lexington Center at 1 p m, shortly after "Paul Revere" and "William Dawes" arrive on their long rides from Boston to Lexington. "Dr Prescott" will first be handed a message by "Revere" from Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, which he will carry over the historic route through Lincoln and Concord to the North Bridge, which was the scene of the Concord fight.

Members of the celebration committee and Board of Selectmen will welcome "Dr Prescott" to Concord, and the message from Mayor Curley will be delivered.

In connection with the ride there will be a parade from the Veterans' Building to the bridge, starting at 1:30 p m. Mr Clarkson will be marshal. The parade, headed by the Concord American Legion Band, will include Corp Ralph P. Hosmer Camp, U. S. W. V.; James J. Mansfield Post, A. L., and Concord Boy Scouts. A short address at the bridge will be delivered by George G. Tarbell of Lincoln, new Representative of this district in the Legislature.

CURLEY RETURNS URGING SUPPORT FOR ROOSEVELT

SEES NO NEED OF SCHEDULED 'PROTEST' RALLY

Says Long Friendship with
President Is Warm as
Ever

FAVORS \$30,000,000
BOSTON BOND ISSUE

Public Works Program
Would Cost \$1,500,000 a
Year to Carry

Mayor Curley returned from Washington yesterday determined to stifle sentiment hostile to President Roosevelt among friends who may believe that the appointment as United States ambassador to Poland, which the mayor refused Friday, failed to measure up to the reward which his political activities in Roosevelt's behalf merited.

With warm praise of Roosevelt, with whom he insisted a "gracious and close relationship has existed since 1912," the mayor said he saw no occasion for the contemplated welcome home meeting in Faneuil Hall. "I have no desire to embarrass the President by any personal act and I do not see why my friends should," he said.

"Our relations," he continued, "have been extremely friendly and I desire that they continue so and I know that the President does also.

"I have been told that among my friends there has developed an anti-Roosevelt feeling. There is no need of it."

BOND ISSUE OF \$30,000,000

Without committing himself to such a proposal, the mayor, greeted at the Back Bay station by 150 persons, including his children and several city

officials, referred to the benefits to unemployment which would accrue from a municipal bond issue of \$30,000,000 for a huge program of public works in Boston.

"The sinking funds and interest requirements," he explained, "would only be \$1,500,000 per year." He said dependence for public works could not rest entirely on the federal government.

"We must abandon the policy adopted by President Hoover in 1921 of discontinuing the borrowing of money for public improvements. Even if Congress should sanction a \$5,000,000,000 program of developments, it will be necessary for states and sub-divisions of states to adopt a similar policy to get our unemployed off the dole," he added.

Enthusiastic adherents of the mayor who had arranged to recognize his decision to complete the unexpired 8½ months of his term by a reception at the railroad station and a parade to City Hall were requested late yesterday forenoon to abandon their plans.

A similar request was made of Assistant Corporation Counsel Henry E. Lawler who headed the movement originally intended to be a meeting in Faneuil hall to arouse Boston "to keep Curley in America" but which was changed after the mayor refused to become envoy to Poland to a "Welcome Home" gathering. The mayor, told by his daughter, Miss Mary Curley, of the plans, promptly called them off for the reason that he saw no necessity for a demonstration.

The mayor appeared to be in his customary spirits when his train reached Back Bay at 1:55 P. M. The cold which has bothered him for a week remained troublesome.

About 50 persons clapped as he left his car. He kissed his daughter, his sons Paul and Francis and greeted his niece, Mrs. Stanton R. White and other family friends. The only city officials in the gathering were Superintendent of Supplies Philip A. Chapman and Chairman Theodore A. Glynn of the street commission.

In a brief statement to newspapermen, the mayor, whose voice appeared to be seriously affected by his cold, used such low tones that his words were inaudible a few feet from him. He

merely summarized briefly the running fire of comment which he made on the way from Providence.

It was obvious, by frequent reiteration, that he wished to emphasize that he shared with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull the conviction that the ambassadorship to Poland, under existing European conditions, was the most important diplomatic post on the continent. Just as often, however, he stressed his decision that "his path of duty compelled him to decline."

BEST TO STAY, HE DECIDED

"I gave serious consideration to the appointment," he said, "but I concluded that it was best for me to stay in Boston. President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull, with whom I served in Congress 20 years ago, both expressed keen regret that I felt it necessary to decline the appointment and both joined in the statement that they considered I would have been a valuable man in that spot.

"Now I propose to continue the policies to which I have adhered during my administration and to make every effort to obtain sufficient money from the banks at a satisfactory interest rate to meet all of the obligations of the city.

"I discussed with President Roosevelt his national program intended to put people to work, and I suggested to him the advisability of enlisting the cooperation of the states and the sub-divisions of the states to supplement the work he is doing.

"In 1931 the federal government adopted the policy of abandoning construction work, and as the cities and towns followed that policy, there was no building. It must be borne in mind that the cost of public works is spread over a period of years. A bond issue of \$30,000,000 for public works in Boston this year would mean sinking funds and interest requirements of only \$1,500,000 a year.

"We cannot depend on the federal government alone.

"I see no necessity for the proposed Faneuil hall meeting. I have no desire to embarrass the President by any personal act and do not see why my friends should. Our relations have been extremely friendly and I desire that they continue so, and I know the President does, too.

"I discussed nothing with the President with reference to the future. There was nothing political with reference to myself.

DECLINED RELUCTANTLY

"Poland is a most important diplomatic post, and I reluctantly declined to accept the appointment to serve as ambassador there. I am told that among my friends there has developed an anti-Roosevelt feeling. There is no need of it.

"It seems that everybody I know who contacted me before I went to Washington desired me to continue as mayor.

CURLEY, SAD BUT SMILING, SCOUTS TALK OF 'BREACH'

Rejection of Ambassadorship
Climax of "3 Grief Years";
Gives Flowers to His Dead

Mayor Still Staunch Backer
of Roosevelt; Silent Over
Boom for Governor, Senator

Brake-shoes shrieked, ground—bit the wheels. The Mayor flower express slowed down.

On the closed door of the drawing-room, in the last car, an insistent knocking demanded attention, and from beyond the smoke haze someone called, "Come in!"

A white-coated porter showed wrinkled, ebony visage.

"Back Bay station, suh," he said. "Back Bay."

Into an ash tray at his elbow, the man who could have been an ambassador, but chose to remain a mayor, flipped a half-smoked dead cigar. Stood. Shrugged into his black coat. Clapped derby on his head.

"These have been the saddest three years of my life," he said.

LOST LOVED ONES

There was a little silence. Nobody spoke or moved.

"I lost Mrs. Curley and I lost James during this administration."

His arm brushed the arm of his son Leo.

"Then came the opportunity to fill a place of great honor. But the call of duty in Boston compelled me to stay."

The train lost momentum, rumbled, jerked. The party in the drawing room stepped outside into the aisle.

"I've got to take it philosophically. I am not complaining. But I am sorry that I had to decline the offer."

So James M. Curley came from Washington home to Boston yesterday, having chosen eight months

announced course he may elect to follow after January 1—to four years as United States ambassador to Poland.

ONE SAD INTERLUDE

He came home smiling. The single interlude of reminiscence alone contained a hint of the disappointment many believe he deeply feels at not having been proffered the Italian ambassadorship or a federal post by President Roosevelt.

His declination of the Polish ambassadorship after his name had been sent to the Senate—without official notification to him, he said—was in the line of duty, he maintained.

He felt he could be of greater service as mayor of Boston than as ambassador to Poland. And added, with a smile, that "in times like these, if one is 4000 miles away, he is apt to become 'The Forgotten Man.' You know," he said, "It is a general axiom of politics that it is a wise thing to protect the home base."

NO ROOSEVELT BREAK

"It is a closed book," said the mayor. "I am not interested in any position or office other than the one I am filling now."

His friends believe he will receive consideration for administration honor at the expiration of his term as mayor.

Others think he will be a candidate for governor next year. He would not say.

Still others speculate that he will run for United States senator. Nor would he comment on that.

One thing he made very plain. That between him and President Roosevelt, for whom he was the first standard-bearer in New England, there had been no "break" because he declined the ambassadorship, forcing the President into the unprecedented position of recalling a diplomatic nomination from the Senate.

He said that the importance of the Polish post had been impressed upon him at the White House and that President Roosevelt was disappointed because he could not take it, revealing that James Roosevelt, the President's son, had pressed him to accept.

Home less than an hour, we went to the Curley family lot in New Calvary Cemetery and placed calla lilies and larkspur on the graves of his wife, his son, James, his daughter, Dorothea, and the twins. It was the echo of that Easter-tide reminiscence to which he gave voice on the train.

Later he went to confessor. This morning he will take communion and this afternoon, weather permitting, he will attend the ball game.

"And Monday morning at 9 o'clock I will be back here at City Hall. There's work to do."

About 200 of his most intimate friends, his daughter Mary and his son Paul greeted him when he stepped from the New York train at Back Bay station at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Plans for a great reception to him had been cancelled upon his telegraphic order but the small crowd gave him a

heartily welcome and affectionate greeting.

"Good men are scarce, Jim. We need you here," some one called.

Asked to comment upon his desire for no demonstration Mayor Curley said:

"I have no desire to embarrass the President by any personal acts and I don't see why my friends should."

He asked that a big Faneuil Hall meeting planned in his honor for Tuesday night, be cancelled.

"There's nothing more that I can say other than what has been said," the mayor told newspapermen. "I found that duty required that I remain in Boston and for that reason I refused."

"The President was keenly disappointed. He said that at present the most important diplomatic position was the ambassadorship in Poland."

"It is clearly the path of duty to continue as mayor of Boston until the crisis is past. I gave the appointment serious consideration and took what I considered the right course."

"I intend to continue my present policies as mayor of Boston and will continue trying to get sufficient funds from the banks to meet obligations and at reasonable rate of interest."

"This I intend to do while keeping all present employees in the city service and paying them their wages on dates due. That's more than some cities have done."

"Again this year I will seek authorization of \$30,000,000 from the Legislature for local projects—public works. The cost would be only \$1,500,000 a year, including sinking fund requirements and interest."

Why Curley Refused to Be Ambassador

By JOHN T. LAMBERT

Mayor Curley and the events which preceded his over-night visit to the White House were being pieced together today with the precision of a jig-saw puzzle.

President Roosevelt wanted him to serve in some high government post.

Surely he had earned it.

Mayor Curley had taken his political life in his hands for the President.

He organized the primary campaign for Roosevelt here in a State where the Smith sentiment was then known to predominate.

He had hard work to assemble 12 delegates who would stand for Roosevelt against Smith.

FACED GREAT STRENGTH

He arrayed himself against the most formidable group ever presented to the Bay State public by the Democratic party, Senator Walsh, Governor Ely, Senator Coolidge, John F. Fitzgerald, District Attorney Foley—these with the Smith sentiment and the Democratic state organization influence, exerted by Judge Frank J. Donahue, constituted the ramparts he attacked.

Despite these barriers, Mayor Curley polled more than 50,000 votes within the Democratic party for his ticket and led it himself. He campaigned vigorously, not alone here but in Maine and New Hampshire, where the Roosevelt outcome was victorious. The campaign in this state may have cost \$50,000 in addition to the histrionic

efforts, and the mayor raised practically all its finances.

At Chicago, during the convention, Curley was influential in converting amenable delegates to Roosevelt, and active in prevailing upon the weak-kneed from leaving him. He accepted election as a delegate from Puerto Rico, in order to campaign effectively within the convention, risking the ridicule and cartooning that might be imposed upon him.

After the Chicago victory, Mayor Curley modestly effaced himself from the fight still pregnant in this state over the Smith bitterness. He toured the country, at his own expense, delivering effective speeches in 20 states, often traveling by airplane and evidencing both physical endurance and knowledge of national problems that amazed even the Roosevelt managers.

GUARANTEED EXPENSES

In addition to all this vigor, the Mayor underwrote a substantial amount of the national campaign expenses.

Mayor Curley would have been pleased to be Secretary of the Navy.

Cabinet making at Washington, as well as the appointments to other high posts, are often explicable. The late Senator Thomas J. Walsh, by way of illustration, had been invited to serve in the cabinet. He had accepted, assuming he was to be named secretary of state.

When the cards were shuffled, he found he had been chosen attorney-general. Mr. Roosevelt was overwhelmed by applicants. He had to consider geographical locations. The Mayor's chance was probably

eliminated by the choice of Secretary of the Treasury Woodin, Atty.-Gen. Cummings, Postmaster-General Farley and Secretary of Labor Perkins, all from this section of the country.

OFFERED ROME POST

The ambassadorship to Rome is definitely understood to have been offered Mayor Curley by the President.

Mayor Curley was reluctant to accept that post. The President was informed of that reluctance. The Mayor desired to remain in America. It is believed that when Curley finally indicated some willingness to accept the Italian post, the President, having believed he would not take it, had offered it to another. The President promptly offered the Mayor his choice of what the President believed to be most important diplomatic assignments left at his command—the Argentine, Poland and Norway.

Whether the mayor indicated to the President his willingness to accept the Poland post is a matter of conjecture. Men in politics often misunderstand each other, as in business dealings. There is some belief that the President sent in the mayor's name to the Senate in the expectation that such action would prevail upon him to accept.

THOUGHT HE WOULD ACCEPT

Doubt continues to exist that the mayor had at any time consented to Poland, because of the credible report that President Roosevelt within a week sent a letter to the mayor urging him to accept. The letter is understood to have been borne to the mayor by the President's son, "Smiling Jim" Roosevelt, of Cambridge and Boston.

To none of the persons high in the Roosevelt councils, and to not more than one or two of his intimates, had the Mayor confided his purpose to decline.

The President is understood to have believed he offered an important post to the Mayor because of Poland's influence in the muddled and upset affairs of Europe, complex European situation. If there is to be trouble or peace in Europe, it will likely come out of Poland, and the character of America's representation in the diplomatic courts there is charged with deep interest to the world.

BOSTON PROBLEM PRESSING

Mayor Curley said in his statement at the White House that the problems of Boston, which has honored him so much, commanded his attention. By that statement he may have intended to preclude himself from any other post at the hands of the Roosevelt administration until his Mayoral term is completed, next January.

He might decide to run for Governor. He has his own large personal following upon which to begin such a campaign. The latest development is believed to have strengthened him immeasurably.

Mayor Who Won't Be 'Forgotten Man' Doesn't Forget



LILIES AND LARKSPUR on the graves of the dead at Easter-tide. Father, son and daughter bowed in reverence and devotion where mother, sons and daughter sleep. "These have been the saddest three years of my life," said Mayor James M. Curley wistfully as he arrived in Boston yesterday after declining appointment as Ambassador to Poland. He intimated a man 4000 miles away

might become a "forgotten man." Within an hour after reaching home, the mayor, his daughter, Mary, and sons Paul and Leo went to New Calvary cemetery and at the Curley family lot placed the bright blossoms on the greening grass; and for a few minutes the sun shone bright, and warm. (Boston Sunday Advertiser Staff Photo.)

AMERICAN 4/16/33

Why Curley Refused to Be Ambassador

By JOHN T. LAMBERT

Mayor Curley and the events which preceded his over-night visit to the White House were being pieced together today with the precision of a jig-saw puzzle.

President Roosevelt wanted him to serve in some high government post.

Surely he has earned it.

Mayor Curley had taken his political life in his hands for the President.

He organized the primary campaign for Roosevelt here in a State where the Smith sentiment was then known to predominate.

He had hard work to assemble 12 delegates who would stand for Roosevelt against Smith.

FACED GREAT STRENGTH

He arrayed himself against the most formidable group ever presented to the Bay State public by the Democratic party. Senator Walsh, Governor Ely, Senator Coolidge, John F. Fitzgerald, District Attorney Foley—these with the Smith sentiment and the Democratic state organization influence, exerted by Judge Frank J. Donahue, constituted the ramparts he attacked.

Despite these barriers, Mayor Curley polled more than 50,000 votes within the Democratic party for his ticket and led it himself. He campaigned vigorously, not alone here but in Maine and New Hampshire, where the Roosevelt outcome was victorious. The campaign in this state may have cost \$50,000 in addition to the histrionic

efforts, and the mayor raised practically all its finances.

At Chicago, during the convention, Curley was influential in converting amenable delegates to Roosevelt, and active in prevailing upon the weak-kneed from leaving him. He accepted election as a delegate from Puerto Rico, in order to campaign effectively within the convention, risking the ridicule and cartooning that might be imposed upon him.

After the Chicago victory, Mayor Curley modestly effaced himself from the fight still pregnant in this state over the Smith bitterness. He toured the country, at his own expense, delivering effective speeches in 20 states, often traveling by airplane and evidencing both physical endurance and knowledge of national problems that amazed even the Roosevelt managers.

GUARANTEED EXPENSES

In addition to all this vigor, the Mayor underwrote a substantial amount of the national campaign expenses.

Mayor Curley would have been pleased to be Secretary of the Navy.

Cabinet making at Washington, as well as the appointments to other high posts, are often explicable. The late Senator Thomas J. Walsh, by way of illustration, had been invited to serve in the cabinet. He had accepted, assuming he was to be named secretary of state.

When the cards were shuffled, he found he had been chosen attorney-general. Mr. Roosevelt was overwhelmed by applicants. He had to consider geographical locations. The Mayor's chance was probably

eliminated by the choice of Secretary of the Treasury Woodin, Atty.-Gen. Cummings, Postmaster-General Farley and Secretary of Labor Perkins, all from this section of the country.

OFFERED ROME POST

The ambassadorship to Rome is definitely understood to have been offered Mayor Curley by the President.

Mayor Curley was reluctant to accept that post. The President was informed of that reluctance. The Mayor desired to remain in America. It is believed that when Curley finally indicated some willingness to accept the Italian post, the President, having believed he would not take it, had offered it to another. The President promptly offered the Mayor his choice of what the President believed to be most important diplomatic assignments left at his command—the Argentine, Poland and Norway.

Whether the mayor indicated to the President his willingness to accept the Poland post is a matter of conjecture. Men in politics often misunderstand each other, as in business dealings. There is some belief that the President sent in the mayor's name to the Senate in the expectation that such action would prevail upon him to accept.

THOUGHT HE WOULD ACCEPT

Doubt continues to exist that the mayor had at any time consented to Poland, because of the credible report that President Roosevelt within a week sent a letter to the mayor urging him to accept. The letter is understood to have been borne to the mayor by the President's son, "Smiling Jim" Roosevelt, of Cambridge and Boston.

To none of the persons high in the Roosevelt councils, and to not more than one or two of his intimates, had the Mayor confided his purpose to decline.

The President is understood to have believed he offered an important post to the Mayor because of Poland's influence in the muddled and upset affairs of Europe, complex European situation. If there is to be trouble or peace in Europe, it will likely come out of Poland, and the character of America's representation in the diplomatic courts there is charged with deep interest to the world.

BOSTON PROBLEM PRESSING

Mayor Curley said in his statement at the White House that the problems of Boston, which has honored him so much, command his attention. By that statement he may have intended to preclude himself from any other post at the hands of the Roosevelt administration until his Mayoral term is completed, next January.

He might decide to run for Governor. He has his own large personal following upon which to begin such a campaign. The latest development is believed to have strengthened him immeasurably.

Mayor Who Won't Be 'Forgotten Man' Doesn't Forget



LILIES AND LARKSPUR on the graves of the dead at Easter-tide. Father, son and daughter bowed in reverence and devotion where mother, sons and daughter sleep. "These have been the saddest three years of my life," said Mayor James M. Curley wistfully as he arrived in Boston yesterday after declining appointment as Ambassador to Poland. He intimated a man 4000 miles away

might become a "forgotten man." Within an hour after reaching home, the mayor, his daughter, Mary, and sons Paul and Leo went to New Calvary cemetery and at the Curley family lot placed the bright blossoms on the greening grass; and for a few minutes the sun shone bright, and warm. (Boston Sunday Advertiser Staff Photo.)

AMERICAN 4/16/33

Globe, 4/16/33

CURLEY HOME, DENIES BREAK

Insists City's Problems Alone Led to Decision—Reports President "Felt Badly"

Refuses to Discuss 1934 Race For Governor—100 Welcome Him on Arrival of Train

Mayor James Michael Curley returned to Boston yesterday from his sudden visit to the White House, smiling, and "quite convinced he has followed the right course" in declining President Roosevelt's offer to make him Ambassador to Poland.

His Honor came home from Washington on the Mayflower express. To newspapermen who stepped aboard the train at Providence Mayor Curley indicated in so many words that the fine old Democratic friendship between the President and himself still exists.

Mayor Denies Gossip

The gossipers and the political wise-ones have been saying that Curley declined the job because it wasn't what he wanted from the Administration in return for his campaign services. Mr Curley, however, repeated his previous explanation of the reason why he refused; it is that he feels it his duty to remain in Boston through the present emergency.

"I gave the the matter very serious thought," he said, shortly before he stepped from the train at the Back Bay Station, to be greeted by a hundred faithful friends. "I am quite convinced I took the right course.

"We have done well in the city of Boston during the depression. We have no breadlines and we haven't had

done better than many other cities. I intend to remain on the job as Mayor and do my best to see that the city meets all its financial and humanitarian obligations. It is clearly the part of duty to continue here until the emergency is past. And I may say the President was not in disagreement with me.

"The President and Secretary of State Cordell Hull said they regard the Polish Embassy as the most important diplomatic post in the world, at the present time. I talked with Secretary Hull, with whom I served in Congress 20 years ago, and he was kind enough to say he thought I would have been of real value there.

"I intend to go on in Boston just as I have been doing, trying to get enough money from the banks at a reasonable rate of interest to pay the city's employees. So far we have been able to meet the municipal payroll, which is more than many cities have been able to do."

Mr Curley said he talked with the President about the latter's national program for putting people back to work, with a view to supplementing the Federal program, if possible, by municipal expenditures. Mr Curley said his visit with the President lasted about 20 minutes. He said he telephoned to the White House when he arrived in Washington, the other day, and made an appointment for the meeting.

Silent on Governorship

Yesterday there was some talk in Boston among the Mayor's friends of a "welcome home" celebration. Asked about that, the Mayor said: "I don't see any occasion for a welcoming gathering. I sent a wire to my daughter, Mary, saying so. I asked her to discourage the idea. I have no desire to celebrate the President's return."

personal acts of my own, and I see no reason why my friends should."

Discussing his friendship with the President, Mr Curley said: "Our relations have always been exceptionally fine. I am desirous that they continue so, and I believe that he is."

The Mayor said he did not discuss any other possible appointments with the President. "I don't want to make any request of him," he said.

Asked if he might become a candidate for Governor in 1934, the Mayor smiled and dodged. "A lot of things might happen before that," he said. "I wouldn't want to discuss that now."

Continuing his talk about Poland, he said, "It would be a very great joy to go to Warsaw as Ambassador, if obligations at home weren't so vital." Those of his friends who have talked with him about the position have mostly asked him not to take it, he said. He spoke of his many years of public office in Boston, and he said, "The confidence and support of the people as expressed through so many years is not a thing to be given up lightly. It is the call of duty to remain in my own city, which has been so kind and gracious."

F. D., Surprised, Felt Badly

Asked if the President was surprised at his precedent-breaking refusal of the post, the Mayor said: "Yes, he was surprised. I think he felt as badly about it as I did."

He said he made no talk at Washington about Federal appointments or jobs for local men. "I'm quite satisfied," said he, "that Farley knows what to do about that. The Senators usually handle that sort of thing, you know."

He revealed that James Roosevelt, son of the President, brought to him in person the other day a note from the President, urging him strongly to accept the position at Warsaw. "The note was very gracious and very lovely," said Mr Curley.

On the matter of the President's success in office the Mayor waxed eloquent. "He has demonstrated that he is a master of the science of government," said Curley. "He's doing a wonderful job." And, with a smile, "It must be a surprise to Hoover to see the way things are shaping up."

With the Mayor on the trip was his former personal secretary, Cornelius A. Reardon.

In Washington the party met Judge Emil Fuchs, president of the Braves, who was in their company on the ride back to Boston.

Asked about the extremely unobtrusive way in which he departed from Boston—he went by automobile to Providence, where he boarded a train—the Mayor said, "I judged it was advisable."

At the Back Bay station was a group of 100 or so persons, including newspapermen, photographers, relatives and city officials. The Mayor got a cheer when he stepped off the train, and the flashlights winked in the semi-darkness of the subterranean shed.

Miss Mary Curley—who kept telling the newspapers her father was sick abed at home, while he was actually on his way to Washington—was there, with Mrs Stanton R. White, wife of the city censor, and Paul Curley, another of the Mayor's sons. Theodore A. Glynn, Street Commissioner, was there, as were Philip Chapman, city purchasing agent, and Supt of Police Michael H. Crowley. A full squad of police was on hand. These folks gathered despite the Mayor's suggestion that he didn't want any celebration.

Curley's Decision to Stay at Boston Helm Augurs Well or Ill According to His Mood

By ROBERT CHOATE

It was with mixed feelings of assurance and alarm that I, for one, learned that Mayor James M. Curley had turned down the ambassadorship to Poland and announced that the present emergency required his undivided services in Boston. I view the step with assurance because I firmly believe that should the mayor wholeheartedly approach the task of reorganizing the governmental structure of the city of Boston, he could do a job which would make Mr. Roosevelt's contraction of the federal government look like 30 cents. I view the step with alarm because at this writing I am not at all sure in my own mind that the mayor has not returned to Boston in an extremely ugly mood. I do not relish the thought of the mayor in an irrational frame of mind. I would far prefer to have nothing more than his usual charming and gracious self. For Curley mad makes a wild bull in a china shop look like a round dozen of pink tea parties.

It is with a feeling of pride that I would recall to the casual reader that the first movement to retain the services of the mayor in Boston appeared in this space April 2. Naturally, I was surprised when I saw this request taken up by Mr. Lawler, assistant corporation counsel of the city, an intimate of the mayor's. I had not supposed that The Herald carried so much weight at City Hall.

WHAT THE ARTICLE SAID

On April 2 there appeared in this space the following:

There is in the mayor's chair today a man so able, so brilliant, of such persuasive powers, so extraordinarily well informed of the city's administration, that had he the will, he could overnight accomplish the seeming miracle. [Of putting the city in order.] To many it must seem a pity that his heart is set on other fields, to other posts which he will no doubt fill with great distinction. It would be fine to be a cabinet officer, an ambassador to a great country, to figure in the courts of the world and to be of even more national prominence. But it would seem even finer to set Boston's house in order.

Imagine an ordinary citizen at the White House asking President Roosevelt to use his great powers to persuade Mayor Curley "not to go to Rome, or to Washington, or to the Philippines." Ask him, Mr. President, if he will not stay in Boston. Ask him to use his great administrative ability, his brilliance, his charm and his oratory in effecting a reorganization of the city government. He is the best equipped man in the United States to find ways and means of abolishing overlapping bureaus, needless employees, extravagant expenditures. That, Mr. President, is the great need today of the citizens of Boston. It is a bigger job than any you can need him for in the national field. To ask him to accomplish such a task would be a higher honor than any of those you intend to confer on him.

I would not dare to appear so boastful as to ask any interested reader to

compare these modest words of mine with the mayor's own statement in rejecting the post to Poland. But I would admit a certain similarity and let it go at that. Even a Republican paper should not venture to have had too great an effect on a Democratic mind.

SITUATION SERIOUS

The situation, however, is really more serious than this flippancy of mine might indicate. I am apprehensive lest the mayor's return find him in a mood wherein he is likely to turn the city more upside down than rightside up. The old saying that hell hath no fury like a woman scorned applies appropriately also to a politician who has not been able to achieve his heart's desire.

Not even the cruellest enemy of the mayor's would deny that he has been treated roughly by the administration. Perhaps his own eagerness for higher honors, for recognition of the great services he performed at his political peril, have done much to prevent his obtaining those high cabinet offices which he has been determined to fill since the election of Mr. Roosevelt. Be that as it may, there certainly has been no man in the United States who more richly deserved recognition or one who got so little.

He is the Col. Donovan of the present administration.

I must confess that I am not privy to the inner secrets of the mayor's ambitions. But this much I do know. He thought he had been promised the navy portfolio. The dashing flights to Warm Springs were to cinch it. But he gradually saw the cabinet slip from his grasp. He then thought that he would get an assistant secretaryship, preferably one in the treasury department, and particularly that one which had control of public works and public construction. As weeks went on he began to recognize that the Curley services did not rate as highly with Mr. Roosevelt, as they did with the mayor himself, or with his warm supporters within the city of Boston. He started an active and vigorous campaign.

ENEMIES ALSO ACTIVE

As fast as the Curley cohorts brought their influence to bear on the White House so fast also did the Curley enemies start an opposite pressure. It was felt not only in Washington, but also on Beacon Hill. In the capital it took the form of venomous reports, of subterranean gossip. In Boston it shaped into demands of legislative investigation of the city's administration, of violent attacks on the person of the mayor himself, and all the other barbed and disagreeable things to which a man long in public life must be subjected.

I do not know just how talk of sending the mayor to Rome started, except that it originated in an Associated Press dispatch from Albany. The mayor accepted it immediately, somewhat prematurely as it now develops. But it was soon seen that such an appointment was untenable.

During these weeks there was no one

who so publicly pushed the mayor's appointment to some post loaded with dignity as the mayor himself. He told his friends about his plans and his friends poured their stories into the city's newspaper offices. Editors, aware of what was going on in Washington conscious of the growing coldness of the administration to the Curley importunities, naturally were cautious in their printing of unverified reports.

At last came the definite announcement from the White House that Mayor Curley's name had been sent to the Senate as ambassador to Poland. The silence of School street was ominous but yet, in various ways, before he took to his "sick bed," the mayor led his friends to believe that he would go to Warsaw, ever hopeful that a few months in this seeming exile would bring him greater rewards.

SLIPS OUT OF THE CITY

This, then, was the situation until last Thursday night when the mayor slipped out of the city, motored to Providence, and boarded an express for Washington. In Washington, The Herald learned, he made his last fervent appeal for the recognition he thought his due. He was turned down by Postmaster-General Farley. He then appeared before the President himself and asked him to withdraw his nomination for Poland.

It is in this frame of mind that the mayor has returned to Boston to meet the extraordinarily difficult tasks of keeping the city going, of fighting off his enemies who would force an investigation, of obtaining the financial backing which means the continued payment of city salaries.

The rewards for such politically dangerous steps are now pretty nearly gone. The administration now believes that it is no longer indebted to him, that it has fulfilled its obligation.

The manner in which he sets about to carry out the pledge he made on the White House steps remains to be seen. He has said that Boston needs him in this hour of emergency. He can be a very great force for good if that is his desire. The alternative is a rough-house during the last nine months of his administration.

Chobe 4/16/32

MAYOR'S MOVE PERMITS HIM TO KEEP EYE ON 1934 FIELD

Refusal of Polish Post Brings List of Guesses Why He Would Not Take It

By JOHN D. MERRILL

Mayor James M. Curley does not long keep out of the newspapers. The latest source of publicity for him is his refusal to accept the appointment of Ambassador to Poland. Once more he has become a national figure. There are many stories and explanations connected with this incident; everybody who is interested in politics is entitled to his own opinion on the matter. The facts will be known sometime, but at the moment one can only guess.

It seems inconceivable that the President would nominate Mr Curley for that important post without obtaining the latter's consent. But, if the Mayor once said he would accept the place, what, if anything, happened to make him change his mind?

Some are disposed to think the affair a clever piece of stage play in which both the President and the Mayor participated, but that theory is not generally accepted, although it is probably true that, at least outside of Boston, the Mayor's prestige may have been increased by his statement to the effect that, tempting as the offer to go to Poland was, he thought it his duty to remain in the office to which the voters of Boston had elected him.

Vague Reports Borne Out

Reports that Mr Curley would not accept a foreign appointment began to circulate here several weeks ago, when the reporters who write about what happens in the Boston City Hall printed in their papers a somewhat indefinite story that the Mayor's friends unwilling that he should go out of the country, were urging him to reject any appointment which would take him away from the United States. It seemed likely at that time that these reports were not accidental, but had a purpose and probably came, directly or indirectly, from sources close to the Mayor. At any rate, they were the first indications of what subsequently happened.

The understanding has been that Mr Curley wanted to be a member of the Cabinet, preferably Secretary of War; that when he learned he could not have that office he expressed his willingness to go to Rome, and that thereafter he had no real interest in any other place, although it was taken for granted that he would accept the Ambassadorship to Poland.

Perhaps Mayor Curley thought his opponents in his own party were altogether too willing to have him take a post abroad, and decided, having no special desire to go to Poland, that he would stay at home and cause them more trouble. Possibly he decided he would have more satisfaction in placing some of his friends in places they

really wanted than in accepting for himself an appointment which did not appeal to him.

Opportunity Ahead in '34

It would be strange indeed if the Mayor had laid aside his political ambitions. He has said more than once he would like to be Governor of Massachusetts. The opportunity for him to be a candidate for that office will probably come next year when, it is expected, Gov Joseph B. Ely will state that he does not care to be elected for another term. Such an announcement will open the field, and many Democrats will enter the competition. Mayor Curley, some thousands of miles away from home, could not reasonably expect to win the Democratic nomination. His chance will come, if at all, while he is here. Possibly Mr Curley had those thoughts in mind when he decided not to go to Poland.

Most interesting of all is speculation about the bearing which the Poland incident will have on the relations between President Roosevelt and Mayor Curley. Has it made either or both inwardly unfriendly, although publicly as much attached as ever?

F. D. Urged Campaign Here

As has been said at other times, Mr Roosevelt himself was responsible for the campaign which Mayor Curley carried on in Massachusetts about a year ago to nominate the then Governor of New York for the Presidency. Most of Mr Roosevelt's closest political advisers, and in that number are included James A. Farley, Louis McH. Howe and Robert Jackson, advised him not to make a fight for delegates in Massachusetts; they were of the opinion that he could elect few, if any, and that the wise policy would be to keep his hands off, in the hope that when the proper time came in the national convention many of the Massachusetts delegates, unpledged as they then would have been, would swing into the Roosevelt column.

Mr Roosevelt made up his mind, however, that he would file lists of delegates pledged to vote for him; in that decision he was guided in large measure by James Roosevelt, who was then and has continued to be a warm friend of Mayor Curley.

Under these circumstances, in spite of the fact that the Massachusetts campaign was wholly unsuccessful, the President must feel under obligations to Mayor Curley; and, so long as it is accepted that such political debts may be paid by appointments to office, it is not going far afield to suppose that the President still has in mind the possibility of doing something worth while for the Mayor unless the latter has reached the conclusion that he will be better off if he stays on the job—not merely the job of being Mayor of this city for the next few months, but the job of looking out for his political future.

SEMIFINALS OF CURLEY CUP TODAY

One Game at Lynn, the
Other at Quincy

By GEORGE M. COLLINS

The Mayor James M. Curley semifinals will be staged today, one at Meadow Park, Lynn, between St Pius and Bird & Son and the other at Quincy with Clan MacGregor entertaining the Dorchester Waverly team.

Lynn is all agog over this game between the cup holders, Bird & Son and the East Lynn aggregation, St Pius. Manager Frank Daly of the Lynn team will have "Mike" Roche to shoot against the Birdies and with the crafty Roche doing his best to find the net the former American League star, Alex Lorimer, who is now playing for the Walpole team at left fullback, is due for a busy afternoon.

Bird & Son, as winners of the cup last season, will make a real effort to hold the trophy, but the wise birds are counting on St Pius lads taking this, the opening game of the two-game series.

Clan MacGregor and Dorchester Waverly should make the fur fly at Quincy. The Kilties are sitting pretty with the B and D League championship tucked away and they are confident of taking the opening game from Russell-McLaughlin and Co. Manager Bob Greer will use his full team with the exception of brother Freddy Greer who is out with a badly injured ankle. The games start at 3 p. m.

The winners will meet at Lincoln Park.

Ch 013E 4/16/23

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS

By JOHN D. MERRILL

The Massachusetts Legislature has before it the bill providing for a special election to choose delegates, three from each Congressional district, to a Constitutional convention which will act on the repeal of the 18th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. The bill has gone through both branches and will probably come up early this week for enactment.

Senator Arthur W. Hollis of Newton and Representative Lewis R. Sullivan of Boston tried in vain to amend the bill. Each had in mind the need of saving money. Mr Hollis would delay the choice of delegates until the regular election of 1934; Mr Sullivan would reduce the cost by decreasing the number of delegates and changing the manner of electing them.

It is said that a special election will cost about \$200,000. That expense will not be borne by the State, but by the municipalities, most of which are already in bad financial condition and do not look with favor on a plan which will compel them to spend money. The estimate is that Worcester will have to spend about \$6000 for a special election, and the other cities and towns in proportion to their size.

Hollis Sees No Gain

Senator Hollis' argument is that nothing will be gained by a special election. Some felt that it would be a feather in the cap of Massachusetts if it was the first of all the States to vote for the repeal of the 18th Amendment, but that opportunity has gone by. Massachusetts cannot now be the first State to act on the repeal. Moreover, it seems reasonably certain, because of the dates on which other States will hold their constitutional conventions, that the amendment cannot be repealed, if it is to be repealed, until after the election of 1934. Consequently, if the act now under discussion becomes law, Massachusetts will apparently spend \$200,000 without purpose.

In these days of economizing, when the Commonwealth and Boston and other municipalities have voted to reduce the pay of their employees, including many who have never been overpaid, there seems to be some force in the argument that it would be unwise to throw away \$200,000, more or less. Something might be said on the other side if the action of Massachusetts would speed the repeal of the amendment, but there seems to be no possibility that that result will happen. Mr Hollis' amendment provided, further, that as soon as 30 States had voted on the amendment, in other words, if Massachusetts could accelerate voting on the proposed amendment, a special election might be held here.

The Pari-Mutuel Bill

Another matter also is somewhat involved in the calling of a special election for the sake of choosing delegates to a Constitutional convention. The House Committee on Ways and Means has before it a bill which would legalize betting at horse races in the State. That bill, commonly known as the Pari-Mutuel act, was reported

after hearings which made it plain that it had determined opponents as well as enthusiastic supporters. In order to placate the former, a provision was inserted to the effect that the question should be referred to the voters of the State, and in the meantime the subject examined and investigated by a special committee, which must report to the Legislature.

If the bill in regard to betting now before the Committee on Ways and Means goes through both branches of the Legislature there is no reason why the referendum on the Pari-Mutuel should not be taken at the special election for choosing delegates to a Constitutional convention, and the understanding is that the friends of the betting bill propose to do what they can to have the referendum at that time. If the referendum is held before the investigating committee makes its report, the efforts of the latter will have no practical value, but will be merely an academic discussion of a matter of policy which will already have been adopted or rejected.

May Fill Monahan's Seat

Also, if the act providing for a special election goes through, the opportunity will probably be seized to elect a successor to Senator Joseph W. Monahan of Belmont, who now represents the second Middlesex district in the upper branch of the Legislature. Senator Monahan has been appointed and confirmed as judge of probate and insolvency in Middlesex County, but

he has not yet taken up his new duties. It is said that the municipalities in the district, especially the city of Cambridge, were unwilling to go to the expense of calling a special election to fill the vacancy which will arise if and when Senator Monahan resigns from the office he now holds, but, if there is to be a special election, Senator Monahan's successor might be chosen then.

In the meantime, Senator Monahan, whose reputation as a legislator, although quite satisfactory to his constituents, is not a whit better than his fame as an amateur golfer, is spending most of his spare moments in attendance at dinners which his friends have arranged to mark his elevation to the bench.

At-Letters in Politics

It is no mean thing to be a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. Senators and Representatives are public characters and proper subjects for publicity. There is, however, one member of this year's House who, 23 years or so ago, probably occupied 10 times, perhaps 100 times, as much newspaper space as he now fills. That Representative is Bartol Parker of Framingham Center.

He is probably the only man in the history of intercollegiate athletics in this part of the country who played for four successive years as center of an important college football eleven. In 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907 he was center of the Harvard team, and in the last year was its captain. To be sure, the elevens on which he played never quite succeeded in beating their toughest opponent, Yale, but the margin of defeat in each game against the Blue was small, and if all the Harvard players had done as well as the center the result of the Yale game might have been different in each case. Anyone who observes the Framingham Representative in his seat in the House can easily believe he was not an easy man to play against. Unless the records are at fault, his father, Harold Parker, was a member of the House in 1898.

But, after all, Speaker Saltonstall probably goes to the head of the class of former Harvard athletes in Massachusetts politics. In 1914 he was captain of the Harvard crew which went to England and won the race for the Stewards Cup at the Henley regatta. That event, the most important of all on the Henley program, was won by Capt Saltonstall's crew on July 4—an appropriate date—and it is not exaggeration to say that the crew was the most famous eight Harvard has ever had.

Post 4/16/33

ROOSEVELT VERY SORRY, SAYS MAYOR

Was Anxious to Have
Him Accept Warsaw
Post

ASKS FRIENDS NOT
TO FEEL AGGRIEVED

Will Be at City Hall
Tomorrow to Tackle
Hub Problems

First news of his nomination to the berth of United States ambassador to Poland came to Mayor Curley from the Post, he disclosed last night following his return from Washington at the end of a stirring week, during which he unexpectedly received and dramatically declined the offer to go to Warsaw.

It was not until a day after a Post reporter informed the Mayor about his name being about to be sent to the Senate, that the official notification arrived at Jamaica Way in a personal message from President Roosevelt, urging the Mayor to accept the position, he said. This was the letter delivered Thursday by James Roosevelt, the President's son, who served as the Mayor's first lieutenant in the Massachusetts campaign last year.

The Mayor said that both President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull considered Poland an important diplomatic spot at the present time. "The President felt as badly about my declination as I did myself. And Hull insisted that it would lead to higher places. I was sorry to pass it up, but I felt duty bound to stand by the city in the present crisis," said the Mayor.

No Break With Roosevelt, He Says

He vigorously asserted that there had been no break in friendly relations between himself and President Roosevelt and condemned any expression of anti-Roosevelt feeling among his friends. He explained that he had been told that some of his friends were criticising the President. "My relations with the President have been exceptionally fine for the past 21 years, and I hope they will continue," the Mayor said.

"I have no desire to embarrass the President," he said, "and I don't see why any of my friends should." In deference to the Mayor's wishes, the "keep Curley in America" group has called off the welcome home reception planned in his honor for Tuesday night at Faneuil Hall.

After church today, the Mayor plans to go to the ball game as the guest of Judge Emil Fuchs, owner of the Braves, in the hope that the sun may shine and perhaps cure his cold.

Back at City Hall Today

Tomorrow morning he will be back at his City Hall desk to take care of Boston's 125,000 men, women and children receiving city aid, and confer with the banking interests to obtain \$30,000,000 in cash at a reasonable charge until the taxes come in.

That is his job until the crisis passes and he is consequently not interested in any other office while the job faces him, the Mayor said, refusing to discuss reports of his possible candidacy for Governor next year or Senator in 1936.

Pointing out that no man can predict the future, the Mayor said that he had not discussed with President Roosevelt any appointment that might come to him later.

Though he made it clear that he did not talk with the President about patronage, the Mayor revealed that he put in a good word for the Roosevelt supporters in Massachusetts with Postmaster-General Farley, chairman of the national committee, with whom he had breakfast in Washington.

"There were not many in that Presidential primary fight here and 'Jim' Farley knows who they are," said the Mayor, "the handful that fought the good fight and merited rewards."

Advised Governors' Conference

In place of discussing political posts, the Mayor declared that he had talked with the President about the advisability of calling a Governors' conference

at Washington for the purpose of having the States, counties, cities and towns co-operate with the federal government in a nationwide programme of public works to provide employment for the jobless.

This policy had been abandoned by former President Hoover in 1931 at the request of the bankers who wanted to keep government securities out of the bond market, the Mayor charged. As a result, he said, the normal programme of \$11,500,000,000 on public works was stopped and the unemployment panic really began.

At a cost of only \$1,500,000 a year for sinking fund and interest requirements, Boston could start a \$30,000,000 public construction programme that would put thousands of men to work and save \$4,000,000 now pouring out for relief, the Mayor said, insisting that States, counties and municipalities should supplement the proposed \$6,000,000,000 federal construction programme.

Will Confer With Bankers

Back at the City Hall helm tomorrow, the Mayor will open negotiations with the banking interests of the city to obtain at a fair rate of interest \$30,000,000 which he estimated the city would need to meet its welfare and employee payrolls and other current expenses until the 1933 taxes come in round next fall.

He declared that though New York city was paying as high as 7 per cent interest charges on its loans, the bankers here would agree within a day or two to give Boston a rate lower than 4 1/4 per cent which was charged on the \$1,000,000 borrowed last week by City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan through the Clearing House.

unt

Post

4/16/33

humbler and toiler classes, who swim it down because of its kick and low cost. The Polish government also sells its own vodka, with 68.75 per cent amyl alcohol.

Though Poland's next door neighbor on the south is Czechoslovakia, the home of the famous Pilsener beer, Mr. Pole is a consumer of domestic brews. The most popular beer throughout the country is the Okocim, which comes from around Cracow. In Warsaw, however, the beer known as Habersbusch & Shiele has first call. Zywiec, which is manufactured in the brewery owned and controlled by the Austrian Archduke Stefan, now a naturalized Pole, is another favorite.

No Ice-Cream Sodas

But beer in Warsaw, Cracow, and Poznan is not as cheap as that of Munich and Berlin, nor of Prague. While it is good beer, the German product is superior.

Forget all about sodas, sundaes, frappes, whipped parfaits, frozen puddings and the various flavored ice creams, if you go to Warsaw, for you will find none in the land of Pilsudki and Paderewski.

However, if one wants something cold, he or she may visit the tea rooms or the "kawiarnia" of the Hotel Polonia Palace, along the Wprost Dworca Głównego, or the cafe of the Hotel Bristol, and get a fresh fruit sherbet. There are no Americanized soda fountains in Poland. Neither is Warsaw overrun with candy shops, though there is Zaleski's confectionary on Akademicka street, where one is able to get sweets of the Polish variety.

More sad news, candies and sweets cost more in Poland than in Boston.

Salads Unknown

There is not a day that passes but soup graces the Polish table. There is, for the more affluent classes, a meat course, one vegetable—besides potatoes, and dessert. Salads are practically unknown to the Poles.

If dessert is to be served to Polish acquaintances and friends, it has to be a hot pudding. Americans in Warsaw who like to vary the sweet course with a fruit sherbet, face a most disconcerting problem in their own kitchens. It is doubtful, if one is able to find a cook in all Warsaw endowed with sufficient skill to manufacture sherbet. One just has to order the frozen fruit juice from a cafe or restaurant.

Know by Their Raki

In the matter of formal dining in Warsaw, the American hostess will earn the plaudits of her guests, if the Zakaski—hors d'oeuvres—is a la mode. The hors d'oeuvres usually consist of cold fish, jellied, Polish herring—the best in Europe, with their bath of olive oil and spices—and caviare, fresh from the land of the Soviets, and truly delicious.

Of course, a hostess when she holds her own "Thursday Evenings," must surely serve raki.

By their Raki ye shall know the social leaders of Warsaw.

Raki is a shell fish—a cross between a Maine baby lobster and a Barataria shrimp of Louisiana, with all the tastiness of the two thrown in for good measure.

Polish gourmets cry as lustily for raki, as do Englishmen and Irishmen for the prawns of Dublin Bay.

Varieties of Fish

Fish is one of the most popular foods in Poland and is served in a variety

and sea fish are plentiful, the latter coming from the Baltic. The salmon from the Vistula River is the finest in Europe, and is shipped by aeroplane to France and England to grace the tables of the gastronomes of those countries.

Tripe is one of the well-known specialties of Poland, especially of Warsaw. It is very popular as a luncheon dish, and with a mug of Okocim beer is the favorite mid-day meal for many business men throughout all Poland. Its preparation, however, is far more complicated and entails a great deal more labor than the broiled honeycomb tripe that was once a piece de resistance in the now vanished Young's Hotel of Boston.

A New Fricassee

Potraska, a delightful variation of chicken fricassee, is a specialty of many of the leading restaurants of Warsaw. Here's the story:

One chicken, soup greens, small bunch of asparagus, flour, butter, salt and pepper.

Select a young chicken, clean well, but leave whole. Boil the chicken with all the greens and asparagus until tender. The asparagus may be added a little bit later to avoid overcooking. When done, remove the chicken and asparagus. Cut the chicken in the usual way, and the asparagus into small pieces. Fry the flour and butter over a slow fire, without letting it brown at all. Then dissolve gradually in the soup in which the chicken was boiled and which has been strained. Salt and pepper to taste, adding a bit of lemon juice. Put back the chicken and asparagus, boil together a few moments and serve with dry rice or new potatoes.

Delectable Dishes

There are a host of other delectable dishes served in Warsaw, notably Silesian chicken soup, liver pate Katowitz, chestnut soufflé, and the fruit cake a la Zaleski.

One of the famous hot-weather desserts of Warsaw is Chłodnik, in which blackberries and sour cream figure prominently. It is served with sweet biscuits or croutons.

While living in Warsaw is rather expensive, especially food and drink, competent domestic help is obtainable at ridiculously low wages. If one needs new raiment, he can stroll down Ul. Krak. Przedm. and find some of the best tailoring establishments in the world. He'll get an English cut, though.

While Ossolinskich is not Boylston or Tremont streets, there are shops filled with the very latest creations from Paris. Milady of Warsaw has always been quite finicky about her headgear. However, just around the corner from the Hotels Bristol and Europeanski are some of the finest millinery establishments in Europe.

Important Po...

That Warsaw is one of the most important diplomatic offices in Europe may be gleaned from the fact that the British embassy is staffed by the ablest students of international political problems, all of whom not only receive high salaries, but are allowed most liberal expenses for living.

The British ambassador's salary is about \$20,250 at the present rate of exchange, approximately \$30,000 a year at the normal exchange rate.

The directly personal staff of the British embassy consists of three sec-

retaries, a chaplain, a first-grade commercial secretary, two naval attaches, a military attaché, two archivists, and an assistant to the commercial secretary, all of whom are paid by the British government.

In addition to the above, the British embassy, at No. 18, Nowy Swiat, employs a score of clerks.

Great Britain also maintains a consul, vice-consul, and pro-consul in Warsaw, as well as consuls in five other cities of Poland.

An American ambassador to Poland would have to pay all his own expenses, his only allowances from Washington being \$60 monthly for house rent.

16 Post 4/16/33

GLORIES MAYOR CURLEY MISSED

In Warsaw One Finds Debonair Gaiety, That Courtly Spirit Which a True Aristocracy Possesses

BY PADRAIC KING

Warsaw—a city of intriguing contradictions.

Indeed, this ancient capital offers "Wine, Woman, and Song," or a society aristocratic and pure as to blood and meticulously correct as to conduct and moral, all according to hove one's taste runs.

It is in Warsaw that one finds the debonair gaiety of historic Poland, sometimes light-hearted, sometimes earnest, readily moved to laughter, but always courtly and chivalrous—the spirit that distinguishes a true aristocracy.

LIFE AT ITS FULLEST

So, if one is seeking a spot where life at its fullest may be found, he had better start packing his bags and without further delay head for that great old city on the Vistula.

Ah, the women of Warsaw and the human atmosphere of the place.

It is on the "Thursday Evenings"—salons, intellectual and artistic—probably the oldest of all the social institutions of the Polish capital, that one gets a "close-up" of femininity, not alone distinguished for beauty and physical loveliness, but for a charm and graciousness of manner that bespeak a culture of age and blood.

True Democracy

And while social distinctions are finely drawn in Poland—for the country is not without a system of caste—there is, withal, a spirit of true democracy, which does not obtain elsewhere in this world, not even in the United States or the country shires of England.

Strikingly beautiful are the women of Warsaw's social set, for their coloring is as exquisite as that of any of the charming creatures of Vienna. Their features are regular and delicately cut, eyes like pools of blue, and many with orbs of violet-gray, with wealths of hair, some like spun gold and some like burnished bronze, all strikingly reminiscent of those famous beauties of other days, Lily Langtry and Mary Anderson.

Five, Six Meals a Day

housewife in planning three daily meals is difficult enough and she deserves sympathy. But mere sympathy is hardly adequate treatment for the problems of housekeeping in a country which has been through scores of economic crises and political upheavals, and where age-long customs demands five, and at times six meals a day.

This is the situation faced by the "kobietas" or housewives in Poland. There is first the light breakfast at 7 or 8 o'clock, then the real breakfast at 11 o'clock, and dinner must be ready sometime between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Between 4 and 5 p. m. comes the daily "kawa," literally coffee, but invariably carrying something more substantial with it. Then supper at 7 p. m., and the black kawa, with a "zakonska" of sausage or sardines or something, should a neighbor drop in.

Not Heavy Eaters

While the Pole is a first class trencherman, he is not such a gargantuan feeder as is the German or Hollander. He believes in frequent appearances at the dining table, but despite the all-prevailing belief, he is not a gorger.

Though many women of Poland are endowed with a beauty that is Junoesque, especially those of the farming regions, the miss, matron, and dowager of Warsaw, Cracow, Poznan and other large centres, are as fearful of acquiring curves, double chins and fat ankles as their sisters in Boston.

Yet, despite the buxomness of many of the girls and young women in the farming communities, they are distinctively comely and attractive. Because of their willingness to work, to raise sons and daughters, and to practise thrift, not to say anything of their culinary abilities, they are in great demand as wives.

A Culinary Poem

There can be no questioning the fact that as cooks the Poles take first rank. When Monsieur Raymond Poincaré, former Premier of France, who, by the way, was born in Bar le Duc, published recently memories of his travels in Poland, he devoted an unusual amount of space to the excellent food of the country.

Praise from a French gourmet is, indeed, praise.

And when the writer recalls his investigation of the culinary art centres in Warsaw or other smaller or larger towns, he sighs at the mere thought of the grandest of all national dishes, namely barchitch.

Mayor Curley, you shouldn't have missed this culinary poem.

Now, for those Bostonians who are as fond of soup as they are of baked beans and brown bread, the first thing they should do on their arrival in Warsaw is to make a bee-line for the oldest established restaurant in that city, if not the world—conducted by a Fukier for the last 327 years—and order a portion of barchitch.

How Barchitch Is Made

If the memory of this vagabonding gourmet is not faulty, here's how the dish is concocted:

Two bunches of beets, one carrot, four small boiled potatoes, one cup of sour cream, one egg yolk, citric acid (crystals). Peel the beets and boil with the carrot for about an hour. Be sure and get the largest and reddest beets possible. Boil in at least four cups of water, so that the broth should yield three cups of beet juice. In a separate dish beat the yolk of one egg into the cup of sour cream. Ten minutes before serving gradually add the beet juice to the sour cream, mixing well, to prevent curdling. Pour the soup back into the pot, add salt to taste, and then four or five lumps of sugar, citric acid (these crystals may be bought at any drug store) about the size of a hazel nut, bring to boiling point, and serve with potato. There are many variations in this soup.

Wines Date Back to 1606

It is at Fukier's restaurant where one may get the best Miod—a powerful alcoholic, honey beverage—which is served in a small glass for the mere trifle of 11 zlotys, or a little over a dollar. Some of the wines in the cellar of this celebrated establishment date back to 1606.

Miod, or "stare miody polskie," contains about 25 per cent alcohol. It is dark brown in color, and sweetish and mellow to the palate. It's a beverage with which one should not trifle.

All the Poles are hefty drinkers, and there is also a heritance to their drinkables, which at times are quite paralyzing in their effects. Now there is that brandy made of rye, Starka—"Old One."

Powerful Drink

A few drinks of this fiery liquid have caused many a man to offer combat to the whole Warsaw police department. It is as powerful as it is old, rarely being sold until it has attained the age of 20 years. There is a cafe near the ministry of foreign affairs, where Starka, from 40 to 60 years old, may be obtained. A small tumbler of the potent and fiery fluid will set one back to the tune of a dollar.

Drinking, or, for that matter, dining in Warsaw and the other large Polish cities, is quite a costly pastime. If one needs to wet his whistle, and wishes to do so economically and satisfactorily, one had better stick to the French wines and brandies. Due to a "favored clause" in the commercial treaties between France and Poland, one can treat himself to a lot of Sauterne, Barsac and even Chablys, without going bankrupt. And believe it or not, the Poles manage to down quite a bit of champagne in the course of a year.

Favors Home Products

The Polish bon vivant is, however, not keen on the red wines of France, his preference being decidedly in favor of the vins blanc.

Whilst a lot of vodka finds its way into Poland from Soviet Russia, some of it legally, and lots illegally, it is not a popular drink save among the

W E R A Y 4/16/33

MAYOR CURLEY ARRIVES AT BACK BAY STATION



At the reception at Back Bay station to Mayor Curley on his return from Washington are, left to right, Mrs. Charlotte Mahoney of Dorchester, Supt. Michael H. Crowley, the mayor, Miss Mary Curley and Mrs. Edward L. Cauley of Brighton.

Post

